THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9792. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 1863.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE THREE CENTS

LITERATURE.

THE YACHT.

[From the New York Weekly Herald.]

See! O'er the changing waters deep
Glides our noble little bark.
Her form is all that poets dream,
Her speed outstrips the lark.
Her freight is very choice, I vow,
And mighty fair to see,
Laughing maids and dauntless men—
A goodly company.

How goes the time on board our yacht?
In fun, in mirth, in song,
In every pastime youth can make
To wear the hours along
When the sun is high in heavens above
We note each glittering ray,
And when night's stillness cometh on
We dance till break of day.

Look how she dips her graceful head,
Now rides a wave so high,
It loftier seems than mountain peak
To our untutored eye.
We are not sailors all, you know,
And some doubting looks are seen
Though she shakes her snowy robes,
Then mounts it like a queen.

Sometimes the wind is fickle,
And plays so many a prank,
Leaving us days and days becalmed
On the sea now morose and dank.
But what cares the yacht for any calm?
The ocean is her realm.
At her prow stands blithesome Youth,
And Pleasure is at her helm.

Then on, still on, and ever on
Speeds our gallant winsome craft.
Her rounded form o'er ocean's fields
The sporting winds do waft,
And, oh! for many a year to come,
Be sorrow or joy our lot,
We'll crown our cares in pleasure's bowl,
And drink to our noble yacht.

AGRICULTURAL.

[From the New York Weekly Herald.]

The Field.

THE APPROACHING HARVEST.

The cereal harvest is at hand, and in a few days all the available agricultural labor of the country will be engaged in securing one of the most bountiful harvests we have ever been blessed with. In this section of the country the wheat harvest usually occurs during the early part of this month, but in localities farther north it is somewhat later. Wheat and rye arrive at maturity about the same time, but oats and barley are much later.

Indian corn, which is uncommonly backward this season, owing to the unusually unfavorable weather at the period of planting, will not ripen until September and October, or about the period of early frosts. Notwithstanding the lateness of the planting season, there is reason to hope for a favorable yield, as most varieties planted were of descriptions of corn not likely to be affected by early frost.

The weather has been all that could be wished for as regards haying, and by this time the great bulk of the clover crop must be carefully stowed away. Timothy grass will not be cut for some days yet, or not until the bloom has entirely disappeared, as it makes the best hay when cut some days after flowering.

Tile Draining.

The closest joint that can be formed by two bricks or tiles simply laid together will admit the entrance of all the water that can be carried off by the drain. In tubular tile, for instance, of two inches in diameter, there is a crevice between the ends of the tile equal to a slit of six inches long, and such a slit every foot for one hundred feet in length will more than fill the tile with water in that distance, no matter how closely the joints may be made to fit by any ordinary mode of placing the tile together. Other kinds of tile would admit the water still more freely, if enough could ooze from the soil to fill the crevices.

Horseshoe tile, which has a flat sole, should be laid sole on the bottom of the ditch, so that there may be no water channel underneath, as water from such a channel might find its way between the tiles into the main tube, and, as it is always charged with sediment, choke up the tube.

Tubular tiles, two inches in diameter, will frequently carry off all the water for a hundred rods or more in length, and an inch and a half will do the same if there be considerable slope. Much depends on the descent for if ten feet in a hundred, many times more water will flow off than if but one foot. Main channels, or those receiving many branches, must generally be larger. Everything depends on the quantity of water to be drawn off and the steepness of descent.

It is estimated that the excess of two crops on drained land will always pay back the cost of draining, and on some of the wettest land the excess of the first crop will do still more, with proper regard to cultivation after the drainage has been effected.

If by draining the soil can be made so dry as to become a few weeks earlier, much is gained by the cultivator who has to contend with a soil naturally wet, cold and backward. On such soils particularly, subsoiling has no practical value until they are thoroughly drained. Water retained in a deep, loose and porous subsoil is slowly given off, and while a shallow surface soil soon parts with its moisture in warm weather, the deep moist soil enables the plant to go on growing through the entire heat or drought of the whole season. In heavy subsoils deep cultivation must be accompanied by under draining, so that the soil can be readily permeated by the warm rains of summer, which raise its temperature to the growing point, so that it can be worked and got ready for spring crops almost as soon as the frost leaves the ground. A soil completely drained will in time subsoil itself. By the passage of water to the drains through worm and mole hills, and through vacuities made by the decay of roots, it will be continually forming new channels, and disintegrate the solid substratum quite as effectually as subsoiling by the plough. It will thus be seen that while judicious subsoiling, accompanied by proper drainage, always proves beneficial, yet it frequently becomes disastrous when drainage is neglected, as a cold, unproductive soil is brought to the surface.

Very great and long continued unproductiveness has frequently resulted in the practice of trenching, where the surface soil has been inverted and that from beneath brought to the top. Valuable as drainage is, it will not remedy such injudicious practice, the remedy lies only in time, labor and enriching manure, supplied with a hand so liberal that its cost will in most instances exceed the value of the land.

The Fruit Garden.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

In the culture of the grape, care is required with young vines that they bear no more fruit than is simply requisite to test the quality of the fruit. The growth of foliage should be encouraged as much as possible on such vines, the aim being to have as strong shoots at the base as at the top of the cane. In order to accomplish this the plan usually followed is to pinch out the points of the strong shoots after they have made five or six leaves, so that the weaker ones will grow stronger. Young vines grow much faster when suffered to run over a twiggy branch than when confined to a straight stick or trellis for support. Where extra fine bunches of grapes are desirable, the leading shoots should be pinched back to within five or six leaves above the bunches. There are limits, however, to the pinching system, which, if carried too far, is liable to prevent the production of good wood for the next season. Of course the practice of large vineyards will vary somewhat from this method, which is more particularly applicable to a few vines grown on trellises in the garden.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

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Particulars of the Surrender of Vicksburg.

The latest advices in regard to the Progress of the Siege of Port Hudson.

The latest account of the important Movements of General Rosecrans' Army in Tennessee.

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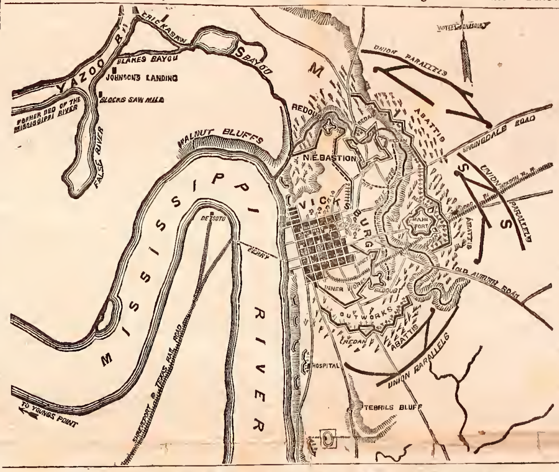
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
Editor and Proprietor,
Northwest corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, New York City, N. Y.

SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG.

The City of Vicksburg and Its Rebel Defences---Strength of the Place.



THE FREEDOM OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

VICKSBURG OURS.

Surrender of the Rebel Gibraltar of the Mississippi.

Admiral Porter's Official Announcement of the Event.

Interesting and Exciting Account of the Brilliant Siege.

HEROIC EXPLOITS OF GEN. GRANT'S ARMY

Terrific Explosion of the Federal Mines.

The Rebel Works Lifted Eighty Feet into the Air.

Desperate Charge of Our Army Through the Breach.

HEROISM OF THE FORLORN HOPE.

THE REBELS TURN AND FLY.

Incessant Labors of Our Sappers and Miners.

Official Account of the Fall of the City.

The Army and Navy Covered with Honor.

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE SIEGE.

NOW FOR PORT HUDSON.

OPENIND OF THE MISSISSIPPI FROM ITS SOURCE TO ITS MOUTHS,

&c., &c., &c.

THE SURRENDER.

Admiral Porter's Official Despatch to the Secretary of the Navy.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1863—1 P. M.

The following despatch has just been received:—

UNITED STATES MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
FLAGSHIP BLACK HAWK, July 4, 1863.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy:—

SIR:—I have the honor to inform you that Vicksburg has surrendered to the United States forces on this Fourth of July.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant.
D. D. PORTER,
Acting Rear Admiral.

THE SIEGE.

Interesting and Graphic Details of the Operations Leading to the Surrender.

Special Despatches to the New York Herald.

OPERATIONS OF THE 24TH OF JUNE.

Mr. Charles H. Farrell's Despatch.

THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
IN CAMP BEFORE VICKSBURG, June 23, 1863.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The siege progresses slowly, but as fast as the nature of the case will admit. General Grant is daily contracting his siege lines, and as a necessary consequence the rebel lines are getting similarly contracted. Our first line of parallels has already served its purpose, and the second line is well under way. There is no disguising the fact that the rebels are making a determined stand. They are using the means at their command with skill and judgment.

OUR BATTERIES,

which are daily increasing as new positions are taken up, keep up a continuous fire, night and day, on the beleaguered city and surrounding works. At times the cannonade and musketry fire are terrific.

A REBEL SORTIE—RESULT.

Night before last, while the moon was obscured, and during a rain storm, the rebels in force made a desperate sally on our left, attacking the working parties of General Lauman's division. The musketry fire on this occasion was very heavy, and lasted for three hours. The assault was for the purpose of preventing us working on some newly planned works. The rebels were handsomely repulsed. Our loss was inconsiderable.

NAVAL BOMBARDMENT.

The fleet in front of Vicksburg kept up during yesterday a bombardment of the city and surrounding works from daylight until dark. At times the discharges were very rapid. The rebel water batteries at first replied sharply, but towards noon they exhibited signs of weakness. The enemy, be it remembered, are deficient in artillery. Deserters report that they have a good supply of ammunition.

The rebels are constructing a new line of fortifications.

A SALUTE—SHARPSHOOTERS.

During the whole of last night the rebels were very quiet. Early in the morning they complimented this corps by throwing a large number of shells.

Our losses up to this time are inconsiderable.

Our sharpshooters at some points are within two hundred and fifty yards of the enemy's works.

Mr. B. D. M. Eaton's Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
WALNUT HILLS, June 24, 1863.

HEAVY FIRING

along the whole line was kept up last night. The night

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was a dark and stormy one, and the impression prevailed that the rebels were trying to get out somewhere along the line. If such was their intention it was frustrated.

A POWERFUL BATTERY IN COURSE OF ERECTION.

Colonel Charles R. Wood, of the Seventy-sixth Ohio, commanding the Second brigade of the First division of the Fifteenth army corps, is erecting a battery on the shore above Vicksburg that will knock the whole city into "pi" if the rebels do not succeed in silencing it. The fort will mount two eleven inch columbiads, furnished from the navy by Acting Rear Admiral D. D. Porter, and manned by gunboat men. As the men can only work on it at night, it may not be ready for several days yet. We promise ourselves the pleasure of seeing the first shot fired from it, and your readers shall have the benefit of the observations.

OUR CORPS—COLONEL STONE, OF IOWA.

Having visited every fort and rifle pit along the line of the Union works, and been up every sap as far as they run into the enemy's line (sometimes by night and sometimes by day), we now feel like settling down with the Fifteenth army corps, and informing the half-million readers of the HERALD what is going on around the rebel stronghold—or more particularly in front of the Fifteenth army corps, whose line extends two miles and a half. On the extreme right of our line is located the Twenty-fifth Iowa, Colonel George A. Stone. This gentleman has been in the service since the war broke out, commencing as a private in the First Iowa. Under his superintendence two miles of rifle pits have been dug, running from the water to a steep hill overlooking the city, on which hill is planted Captain Landgraeber's Missouri horse artillery battery. The captain is called the "Flying Dutchman." He was severely wounded Sunday morning while trying to ascertain, with his glass, the position of a rebel general's headquarters. Exposing himself for a moment, a volley was fired at him from the rebel rifle pits, and he fell, shot through the left shoulder, the ball coming out under his shoulder blade. He will recover, but the loss of his services at this time is almost irreparable.

AN INCIDENT OF THE SIEGE.

The other evening, while Col. George A. Stone, of the Twenty-fifth Iowa, was posting his pickets in the ravine between the rebel works and ours, he was hailed by a rebel sergeant, with—

"What regiment do you belong to? What's your rank?"

The Colonel, not wishing to let them know what regiment was near them, answered:—

"Lieutenant in an Illinois regiment."

"What are you doing there?"

"Posting a picket to keep you rebels in."

"You needn't do that, for General Pemberton has posted a hell of a big picket here to keep us from getting out."

Shortly afterwards a "reb" sung out—

"When is the Cincinnati going to fire up and come down again?"

"When the Jackson Railroad is opened," was the witty answer.

PICKET CONVERSATION SUSPENDED.

Since then picket conversation has been strictly forbidden by a special order from General Grant. Papers sometimes get out though, and a rebel Vicksburg Daily Citizen of June 20 is before me. They request their pickets to get all the Northern papers they can, so as to give the latest news.

The "rebs" have no news so far of the Virginia raid, which is sufficient proof that all communication is shut off between the confederacy and Vicksburg.

[illegible] MISSILES.

To such straits have the enemy been reduced that they are now throwing over into our lines bolts, railroad iron, half conical balls, sledge hammers and dumb bells. We can assure the readers of the HERALD that the hours of the boasted rebel stronghold are numbered; and perhaps before this letter reaches their eyes the federal flag will float over all that remains of the strongest fortified city in America.

General Description of Our Approaches—The Operations of the 24th and 25th, and in the Mines.

MR. DE B. RANDOLPH KEIM'S DESPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, BEFORE VICKSBURG, June 25, 1863.

A VISIT TO THE MINES.

This morning, at an early hour, in company with Captain Andrew Hickenlooper, Chief Engineer of the corps, and Lieutenant Colonel [illegible], Inspector General, I visited the works in front of Logan's position, in the lines of this corps, in order to examine the famous mines, the approaches to which, and which in themselves are an object of attraction to all fortunately acquainted with their existence. The almost possible secrecy has been observed concerning them, and though some may know the intention to blow up the enemy's works, yet how or where it is to be done is a matter known to but few. The guards at the head of the saps leading to the entrance of the mine are instructed to allow no one to pass who ranks under a general, with an exception in the case of engineers and workmen immediately in charge. The rigorous manner in which these instructions are carried out is evidenced in scowls upon the countenances of a multitude of disappointed candidates, particularly field officers, who, in a majority of instances, are the most indefatigable and inquisitive itinerants in camp. After waiting some time at the mouth of the main sap, permission was granted to the non-admittants of the party to advance, which was done with no ordinary satisfaction, not only as a relief from the gradual intensifying of the sun's heat and warmth of the trenches, but in answer to a much more unconquerable curiosity to view the unusual spectacle which lay but a short distance ahead.

GENERAL CHARACTER OF THE APPROACHES.

In order to reach the main sap running to the mine it is necessary to traverse a distance of three hundred yards, in front of the enemy's main work. To do this a series of trenches have been dug, taking directions at no time exposed to an enfilading fire from the enemy, yet at every yard approaching nearer and nearer, with perfect safety to the sappers. In these works a number of sharpshooters are posted to keep the enemy from looking over and discovering and interfering with our labors. In different locations along these works batteries have been thrown up and guns mounted which have excellent battering positions.

It is not advisable to mention figures, yet it may be safe to say that, in addition to a number of light guns at intervals, Battery McPherson contains some thirty-pounder Parrotts, and another battery of marine guns taken from a gunboat, all commanded by Captain R. H. Offley, First United States Infantry. A number of other heavy batteries are also in working order, but in locations that do not possess the advantages of those already mentioned.

THE MAIN SAP.

From the head of the trench to the mouth of the mine there runs a ditch about six feet wide and six feet deep, the earth of which has been thrown upon the surface towards the enemy. This affords a double security and protection against the enemy's projectiles. The length of this sap is about thirty-five yards.

THE MOUTH OF THE MINE.

As one approaches the mine, in looking around, he finds himself in plain view and within five yards of the enemy's strongest work, the parapet of which is about twenty feet from the bottom of the ditch, and is much indented by our shot and shell. The work, however, bears some few marks of its original exterior. It was evidently a new work, almost perpendicular on its outer face, and intended to mount four guns. However, since our batteries have been so vigorously firing upon it, the embrasures have all been filled, and we think the artillery withdrawn to an interior and second line of defence nearer the city. In the assault of the 22d inst., the strength of the two positions became evident, for our loss here was the most sanguinary of the day. It is supposed, once in possession of this point, we hold the key to the position.

A FEW STEPS IN ADVANCE

and you stand before the mine, which here has the appearance of a square shaft dug into the earth, with a gradual declivity as you penetrate. The entrance is made in the scarp of the enemy's fort, and presents an opening four feet square, well framed with timbers to keep up the loose earth which our projectiles have broken from the face of the work. In order to protect the entrance a number of gabions and boxes have been piled up before the mouth, which affords ample security from hand grenades and shells thrown over by the rebel troops [illegible].

SIZE OF THE MINE.

The main gallery, from the mouth to the point of divergence of the other galleries, measures forty-five feet. Here two smaller galleries set out, one ten feet deep, [illegible] left; another eight feet, diverging to the right, and a third, eight feet in length, being a continuation of the main gallery. The chambers for the reception of the [illegible] into the bottom of the shaft, and are [illegible] depth.

[illegible] OF THE MINE.

[illegible], the powder was brought [illegible] the chambers in almost equal quanti[illegible] twenty-two hundred [illegible] of which were placed at the end of the main gallery, the remainder being distributed in the extremities of the smaller galleries. From each of the chambers a fuse was run out to the mouth of the shaft, where the match was to be applied at the designated time.

THE MINERS.

The working party consisted of the miners. In need of a detail from the various regiments of [illegible], a call being made to forward to headquarters all practical miners in the different regiments. Accordingly in a few hours fifty picked men, chiefly Welsh, Scotch, English and Irish, of experience in the old country, were immediately organized into a corps, under the direct command of Lieutenant Tresilian, an officer of the corps, of Missouri—a miner of reputation in his own as well as this country. This party reported to Captain Hickenlooper, Chief of the corps of engineers, and the work at once commenced, and is now with in three hours of completion, the entire time occupied being forty hours.

Captain Tresilian, Engineer on General Logan's staff, assisted Captain Hickenlooper during the progress of the work, and is spoken of highly as possessing industry and capacity.

SKETCH OF CAPTAIN ANDREW HICKENLOOPER.

Andrew Hickenlooper was born in Hudson, Ohio, August 10, 1837. He attended school until 1854, when he entered the office of A. W. Gilbert, (city engineer), Cincinnati. In 1857 he formed a partnership with Mr. Gilbert, and was appointed city surveyor of Cincinnati in 1859. In the beginning of the war (August, 1861), he recruited the famous "Hickenlooper's Cincinnati Battery," known at present as the Fifth Ohio battery. In October Captain Hickenlooper, with his command, left for Jefferson City, Missouri, and was appointed commandant of artillery at that post by Gen. Fremont. On the 1st of March, 1862, this battery was sent up the Tennessee river to join the army then operating along that stream, and participated in the battle of Shiloh on the 6th and 7th of April. On the 10th of April Captain Hickenlooper was appointed chief of artillery to the Sixth division of the Army of the Tennessee, and immediately after the battle of Corinth was assigned to the staff of Major General McPherson, to act in the same capacity. In February, 1863, he received his present appointment as chief engineer of the Seventeenth army corps. Since that time the Captain has been in superintendence of the Engineer Department of the command, with entire satisfaction to the General and credit to the reputation of the corps.

OUR GARRISON OF THE APPROACHES.

The brigade of General M. D. Leggett is charged with the holding of the works in the vicinity of the mines, and has furnished all the sharpshooting detachments that have kept down the enemy, in order to allow the labors of our workmen to continue. The greatest proximity of the sharpshooters to the enemy's works is about twenty yards. This gives us entire control of the position.

To-day the Twenty-third Indiana is on sharpshooting duty, and they are kept busy covering the operations of the sappers and miners.

A NEW SAP.

Since our arrival in the trenches a new sap has been run off to the left at an angle to the main one leading to the mine. This sap runs parallel to the enemy's breastwork and just outside of where the exterior edge of the ditch, which, by our men, has been partly filled. The object of this new sap is to afford a secure place for our sharpshooters, which will enable us to hold our ground on the right by keeping down a flank fire. The length of this sap is about fifty yards.

LAST NIGHT'S OPERATIONS IN THE MINE.

It may be supposed by some that the running of mines is the mere operation of the pick and shovel, without interference on the part of the enemy by means of the same instruments, as well as by his riflemen picking off the men as they approach, or by throwing hand grenades and shell over the parapet amongst the men. This idea is quite different from the reality. A few facts connected with last night's proceedings may enable the reader to form some notion of this dangerous operation.

AFTER DARK

the working party returned to the mine, which now had attained a depth of thirty-five feet, which was the entire number of feet of the main gallery. The men had but fairly commenced when they heard, as they supposed, near by, the picking and shovelling of another party, [illegible] the enemy, endeavoring to intercept our mine. The men of our [illegible] from their labors and applied their ears to the wall of the gallery in order to detect the direction of approach, if possible, of the enemy's countermine. Soon, however, the enemy himself ceased his labors. Our men once more resumed operations, and worked until midnight, the enemy working at the same time, and seemingly approaching our shaft. At this juncture an unexpected panic overcame the workmen, and they hurried out of the mine with considerable despatch. The cause of this excitement is said to have been a suspicion that the enemy was about to blow up his own mine, in view of counteracting our own. Accordingly nothing was done until this morning, when the party, reassured, renewed their work.

THE ENEMY'S COUNTERMINE.

The fear during the entire working at the mine and even now is that the enemy, who is evidently countermining, will intercept the galleries and steal out the powder, or himself blow up the work and render our labor harmless. It is now a matter of speed, the party first finished having the advantage. Our men, of course, are using every endeavor to come out ahead. The powder is now being placed in sacks and carried to the chambers made to receive it. It is the intention to explode the mine the moment it is finished, which in all probability will be early this afternoon.

OPERATIONS OF THE 25TH OF JUNE.

Commencement of the Grand Assault.

Mr. James C. Fitzpatrick's Despatches.

NEAR VICKSBURG, June 25, 1863.

HOW THE REBELS INTEND TO ESCAPE FROM VICKSBURG.

A bold and ingeniously contrived plan of the garrison in Vicksburg, by which they hope to effect their escape from the city, has just been discovered. A soldier of the Ninth Iowa regiment, who was taken prisoner by the rebels and confined in the city, has been paroled and sent back to our lines. He reports that the rebels are industriously at work building an immense number of skiffs, and that one thousand are now ready. In these they expect to suddenly swarm across the river to the Louisiana shore, risking capture by the gunboats, and effect their escape. Now that General Grant is informed of the plan, steps will be taken to prevent its consummation.

REPORTED RETREAT OF JOE JOHNSTON.

The news from the Big Black this morning is that Johnston has suddenly recrossed to the south side of the river, and is retreating. No doubt the occasion of this retrograde movement was the news of the capture of Port Hudson, and the fear that Banks' forces would take him in the rear. The indications are now that Grant is undertaking the offensive against Johnston. "Since the mountain will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet must needs go to the mountain." By the way, Johnston's mountain is proving to be a very small molehill.

SKIRMISH ON THE LEFT.

A heavy skirmish took place on the left of our line yesterday morning. We have no details yet. It is probable that the rebels made a sortie upon our works, or endeavored to cut their way out at that point.

THE BOMBARDMENT PROGRESSING.

The bombardment of the city is still in progress. The rebels here placed the famous "Whistling Dick"—supposed to be an English gun—in position again, and its shrill sounding missiles are once more tearing through our camps. Perhaps the grandest scene in the drama of Vicksburg is the bombardment at night by the mortar boats. Conceive the darkness of the night suddenly and instantaneously dissipated by a cone of lurid light which starts from the mouth of the mortar and spans the space between the river and the heavens like the tail of an immense comet, quickly followed by a heavy thundering report, all again rapidly succeeded by the flash and report of the bursting shell, and then conceive all this repeated at intervals over the river, and you will have an idea of the scene. Oftentimes the shells burst in the air, indicating their position by their brilliant, angry-like flash. When they fall in the city the fact is easily discovered by the dull, muffled noise of the explosion.

TRAVEL ON THE MISSISSIPPI

between here and Memphis is anything but pleasant or safe just now. The guerillas infest the banks on both sides, and the passing boats seldom escape without a shot. It is reported that the Luminary was sunk day before yesterday on her way up the river. The Prima Donna is at Young's Point, partially disabled, having received forty-three shots during the passage. The guerillas who effect this damage seem to be amply provided with field batteries of six-pound guns.

The rain of the past few days in addition to cooling the atmosphere, has laid the dust, rendering travel over the roads more agreeable than usual.

NEAR VICKSBURG, June 25—7 P. M.

By a steamer which one last goes up the river I was enabled to send you a few hurried and hurriedly written details of the grand assault on the enemy's works at Vicksburg this afternoon. A second steamer is just ready to leave and I take advantage of the interval until her departure to add some particulars.

THE PRELIMINARY [illegible].

In order to understand more clearly the occurrences of the day, it may be well to premise with a slight description of the rebel works. In retreating to Vicksburg the rebels took possession of a chain of hills, which run, in the general outline of a semi-ellipse around the city, and these they have strongly fortified, at the same time connecting them by a line of earth and breastworks hardly inferior in strength to the fortified hills themselves. The centre of this line protruded outward nearly into the position taken by General Grant, and was in fact the largest hill of the chain. The crest of this was rapidly converted into a formidable earthwork, which the rebels amply supplied with artillery, and, knowing that it afforded the key to the remaining works, it was strengthened by every means within their power. Our forces, however, by night approaches, succeeded in planting artillery so near to it that day by day its guns were silenced, until at length it became tenable only by the swarms of sharpshooters, who, from the cover of the rifle pits constructed on the opposite slope and just below the edge of the summit, kept up a galling fire on those of our forces who came within sight and range. To effect a breach in the line of works at this point now became a part of General Grant's plan, and accordingly the sappers and miners commenced operations. It is unnecessary to dwell upon the progress made by them, as it was daily recorded by your correspondents. Suffice it to say that, with the support of a line of parallels, the approach to the foundation of the fort was made by trenches and covered ways until a mine was constructed to the very heart of the hill. Singular to say, while rebel rifles were cracking away on the top, Union spades were excavating thirty feet below, in an almost perpendicular line.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE MINE.

This morning the work was completed, an immense quantity of powder was stored in the cavity prepared to receive it, and the fuse train was laid. At noon the different regiments of the Seventeenth corps, selected to make the assault upon the breach when it should have been effected, were marshalled in long lines upon the near slopes of the hills immediately confronting the doomed rebel fortifications, where, disposed for the attack, they impatiently awaited the denouement. The rebels seemed to discover that some movement was on foot, for from the moment our troops came into position until the explosion took place their sharpshooters kept up an incessant fire from the whole line of their works.

At length all was in readiness; the fuse train was fired, and it went fizzing and popping through the zigzag line of trenches, until for a moment it vanished. Its disappearance was quickly succeeded by the explosion, and the mine was sprung. So terrible a spectacle is seldom witnessed. Dust, dirt, smoke, gabions, stockades, timber, gun carriages, logs—in fact, every thing connected with the fort—rose hundreds of feet into the air, as if vomited forth from a volcano. Some who were close spectators even say that they saw the bodies of the poor wretches who a moment before lined the ramparts of the work.

CHARGE OF GENERAL M'PHERSON'S TROOPS.

Simultaneously with the firing of the fuse train our artillery opened from the entire semi-circle of batteries, and its thunders well nigh drowned the noise of the explosion of the mine. Hardly had the smoke cleared off and the falling fragments of the fort came to the ground, when at the word and with a terrific yell our troops started on the charge. Up the slope they went at the "double quick," turned the summit, and, running down upon the other side, dashed at the breach. How far they penetrated, I am not as yet aware. That the rebels were present in force to check their progress at the gap was evident from the fact that they were there met by a withering volley of musketry. The smoke of the contest soon enveloped the scene. The musketry became louder and louder, and for three hours it has continued in one unceasing rattle, intermingled at times with the heavier and thunder-like peals of the artillery.

In my next I hope to record for you a victorious conclusion to this day's work.

LATER.

YAZOO RIVER, June 26—9 A. M.

The news from the front this morning is that the charge of our troops yesterday afternoon was entirely successful. They held the breach, though the victory was not won without terrible loss, including many officers. Seven picked regiments of General McPherson's corps constituted the assaulting party. Among the killed is Colonel Melancthon Smith, of the Forty-fifth Illinois, which is familiarly known as the "Lead Mine" regiment. The Major of the same regiment is also among the killed.

Twenty-nine barrels of powder were placed in the mine to effect the blowing up of the fort. The gap reveals a complete view of the city and of the river beyond. Two of our heaviest pieces of artillery now command the city at point blank range. Ammunition is going forward, so that we may look for a renewal of the attack at any moment.

Mr. Charles H. Farrell's Despatches.

NEAR THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, LEFT WING, ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, VICKSBURG, June 25, 1863.

A BUSY DAY WITH THE ARMY.

The day opened clear and warm—something of the temperature of an August day in New York. Before daylight and for the space of two hours the enemy opened a brisk artillery fire, directed at the right of this corps. They appeared to be desirous of paying up an old score on one of our batteries at that point. The only result attained by it was an immense waste of powder and shell by the rebels. Not a man was injured by the rebel ebullition of temper.

OUR BATTERIES OPEN.

Shortly after daylight the left wing opened a fire on the enemy's rifle pits and the new works now being constructed by them. Our sharpshooters were not idle. The enemy returned the fire very slowly at first, but at times would redouble their efforts.

THE NAVAL BOATS.

The naval fleet, gunboats and mortar boats, acted in concert with the batteries on our left wing, and kept a very regular and apparently effective fire on the enemy.

OUR BATTERIES CEASE FIRING.

At noon an order came from General Grant for our batteries to cease firing, which of course was promptly obeyed. The object of the order will appear in the following paragraphs:—

A COUP D'ETAT ON THE REBELS.

The event having happened, I am now at liberty to state that for several weeks past our engineers in the centre column (General McPherson's) have been assiduously engaged in sapping and mining the enemy's principal fort, situate on the highest hill in this vicinity. The particulars of the work and how it was accomplished I leave to be narrated by the HERALD's correspondent with McPherson's corps. The officers in high rank were informed early in the day that at four o'clock P. M. the mine constructed by us under the enemy's principal fort would be sprung, and that the event would be the signal for every gun in position along our entire besieging line, ten miles, to open and keep up a brisk fire on the enemy's works.

ALL QUIET ALONG THE LINES.

From twelve o'clock, noon, until four o'clock P. M., there was a mutual cessation of fire by the besiegers and the besieged, even the crack of the rifles of the sharpshooters, which for several weeks past have not ceased night or day, were not to be heard. The heat of the weather was intense, and the lull was no doubt welcome to the troops of both armies.

PREPARING FOR AN EVENT.

As the time drew near for the springing of the mine under the rebel fort, the news of the coming event spread through the camps, and the soldiers not on duty hastened to all the eligible positions on the surrounding hills, commanding a view of the enemy's works. Your correspondent went with the mass, and, in company with Lieutenant Colonel Taggart, commissary of this corps, took the best position that was to be had. As the hour advanced for the anticipated affair speculations were rife as to its possible results; all were sanguine of success, while some were endeavoring to try to find the possibility of a doubt.

THE GREAT EXPLOSION TAKES PLACE.

A few minutes after four the lull to which I have already referred was broken by the sudden explosion of the mine. The great rebel fort, which for so long a time has been a tough customer to our troops, was in an instant of time more than one half demolished. The explosion was followed by the precipitation of a mass of earth into the air, spreading the dust into dense, rolling clouds. Before it entirely disappeared

A TERRIFIC CANNONADE COMMENCED.

In a minute after the explosion of the mine a cannonade commenced simultaneously along our whole line. Two hundred pieces of artillery, of all calibres, belched forth their thundering reports, throwing grape, canister, shell and solid shot at the rebel works. The report of our guns was terrific, and the execution done by our guns must have been severe on the rebels.

OUR INFANTRY EVOLVED.

The infantry of this corps remained at their posts in [illegible], and an [illegible] was given them by their [illegible] to engage the enemy from their positions. [illegible] cannonading ceased on the wing, [illegible] the infantry [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible]

A [illegible] MUSKETRY FIRE.

The reports of our musketry was terrific—sometimes [illegible] by regiments and again by whole brigades and divisions.

ALL EYES ON THE ENEMY'S PRINCIPAL FORT.

After the explosion and cannonade all eyes were on the remains of the exploded fort. From the position I occupied, one and a half mile distant, I saw with the aid of my field glass the columns of a portion of the Seventeenth corps advance to the breach in the enemy's works. The rebels in the vicinity, which were numerous, opened a deadly musketry fire on our advancing columns, this was returned promptly by our brave fellows. The breach in the fort was soon gained, but obstacles, in addition to the sharp and constant fire of the enemy, were now encountered. It seems that in the parapets of the fort heavy timber was used to give it stability, after the explosion these timbers were thrown up and were distributed in such a manner as to make considerable obstruction to the breach in the fort.

BRAVERY OF OUR TROOPS.

Notwithstanding the barrier alluded to, our men, under the gallant Logan, mounted the obstacles, but were forced back by the rebel fire. Again they mounted the trenches and again fell back. A flank movement was then made, which was successful, and our gallant troops poured into the rebel work, every inch being contested with desperation by the rebels. Our colors were soon planted in the interior of the work, accompanied by the cheers of our troops. I cannot speak specifically of the regiments engaged; this will be done by another writer.

EFFECT OF THE HEAVY FIRING.

In about an hour after the battle commenced the atmosphere was filled with smoke, so that it was impossible for me to get a view of the action of the centre corps, to which point the principal part of the battle was confined.

ALL QUIET ON OUR LEFT WING.

At half past six P. M. the fire of the Thirteenth corps had ceased; but the battle was raging with fury on the centre corps.

AT NIGHT.

Being several miles from the centre corps, the doings in that locality did not come under my attention, but I learned with gratification that our brave troops had made a lodgment on the enemy's principal work, and General Logan expressed his determination to hold it at all hazards.

BOMBARDMENT AT NIGHT.

The gunboat fleet off Warrenton after darkness had set in commenced a bombardment of the enemy's forts. This was kept up without intermission until midnight, when it was slackened to desultory shots. The fuses of the shells as they ascended in the air were easily distinguishable, and looked in their course like shooting meteors. When they would strike the shell would explode with a terrific report. Some of the shells exploded in the air, the flashes from which looked like an immense piece of pyrotechny.

CASUALTIES.

Our casualties during the affair were small.

THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, NEAR VICKSBURG, June 25, 1863.

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD TO REBELS.

By the invitation of Lieut. Colonel G. I. Taggart, the commissary of this corps, I visited a point about two miles outside of our picket line to witness the distribution of food by us to the destitute rebels in that vicinity. I learned on the occasion that it has been for some time the custom of Gen. Grant to do this—thus illustrating the figure that the sword can be carried in one hand and the olive branch in the other.

HOW IT WAS MADE.

The Wagon train, which consisted of four or five wagons laden with such stores as usually compose the soldiers' rations preceded us about one hour. After a pleasant ride I arrived at the designated place. Here a scene broke upon my view which I shall not soon forget. There were collected upwards of three hundred families in a large grove, near the residence of Dr. Fitzhugh, who by the way is a noted secessionist of the Virginia family of that name. The collection was not confined to poor or old people, but the old and young, grave and gay, rich and poor, were forced by necessity to come hither to enjoy the benefits of our government's munificence. These parties came from points for miles around here, and came hither on horseback, in carriages and other vehicles. In looking through this motley assemblage I observed that many of the younger ladies were riding habits, feathers and plumes of the latest fashion. The goods from which these clothes were made I was informed were imported from England, and purchased by the consumer at fabulous prices.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PROVISIONS

was made by Captain Baker, C. S. U. S. A., assisted by his clerk. Each family was supplied pro rata to the number of individuals composing it. Each adult was allowed a soldier's ration, and each child under twelve years of age one-half a ration. Ten days' rations were distributed.

CONVERSATIONS ON THE WAR.

During the affair considerable conversation on the topics of the day was introduced by these public enemies, especially the female portion, who, while in the very act of receiving the munificence of the government, took occasion to insult its officers and ridicule its policy. Some of these individuals claim to be of Northern parentage, and those of that class seemed more bitter and outspoken than those of pure Southern stock.

THE GROUNDS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

Near the place of distribution is the residence of Dr. Fitzhugh, of whom I have spoken elsewhere. His residence and surroundings are of the most tasty and ample description. During the day his house was the headquarters of those that came in from the surrounding country. In front of the house is a spacious lawn, ornamented with choice shade trees; adjoining this is a large flower garden. In the rear of all are large out houses, granary, &c.

The distribution of provisions occupied the entire forenoon, when the assemblage dissolved and the scene closed.

Mr. D. B. M. Eaton's Despatches.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS, WALNUT HILLS, REAR OF VICKSBURG, June 25, 1863.

Nothing of particular interest has occurred in this corps since yesterday. Heavy and continued cannonading has been kept up day and night for the last few days, and the rebels are not allowed to show their heads.

JOE JOHNSTON PURSUED.

Hearing that General Joe Johnston had retreated to Jackson, and had there gathered a force of thirty-five thousand men, General Sherman started yesterday morning, with General Tuttle's division and three brigades of General McArthur's Sixth division, to hunt him up. General Sherman will take other troops with him from Black River, the exact number of which we are unable to learn. A fight may be looked for immediately.

A DASH UPON PENSACOLA.

Captain Mann, of the Fifth Illinois cavalry, with forty picked men (volunteers), left Grand Gulf Tuesday morning for Pensacola, with orders to destroy all railroad and telegraph communication on the way. The Captain does not go out with the expectation of fighting, but merely to damage or destroy rebel communication.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S ORDER TO PREVENT THE ESCAPE OF REBELS.

Rear Admiral D. D. Porter has just issued an order to his men (based on intelligence received that the rebels are tearing down buildings in Vicksburg, preparatory to making rafts and boats to escape to the Louisiana side) to keep a lookout day and night, and to sink every craft or raft that comes out on the river. The rebels expect that Gen. Kirby Smith will create a diversion in their favor by attacking Young's Point. Our forces are ready for them. Our river batteries will soon be ready, and then the rebels may try to come out when they feel like it. The rebel river batteries keep up a continued shelling of our working parties, but all to no purpose so far.

CLOSER AND CLOSER.

On General Sherman's front the Union troops are getting closer and closer to the rebel works, and all picket communication is stopped. The rebels ask questions and are answered by rifle shots. To the best of our knowledge and belief, the Vicksburg authorities do not know of Lee's raid into Maryland, and our intention is to keep them in the dark about it.

LIVELY ON THE LEFT.

Affairs in General Herron's front are lively, but that not being our department, we will merely state that sorties are being made constantly by rebel and [illegible] pickets in that quarter, and that so far our men have succeeded in taking under their care all parties of rebels that have made the venture out.

OPERATIONS OF THE 26TH OF JUNE.

Mr. Charles H. Farrell's Letter.

THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, LEFT WING ARMY OF THE MISSISSIPPI, REAR OF VICKSBURG, June 27, 1863.

A RIDE ALONG THE LINES.

Yesterday I paid a visit along the lines of this corps—the left wing of this army—a distance of seven miles. From my observations and information gathered I learned that the siege is progressing as fast as the nature of the obstacles to be overcome will admit. We have now (I speak of this wing only) over fifty guns in position. Our fortifications are distant from the rebel works from two hundred to four hundred yards.

CAPTURE OF RIFLE PITS.

In General Herron's front, on the extreme left, the rebels are particularly annoyed by his advance. For several nights past he has succeeded in capturing a rifle pit, killing more or less rebels and taking prisoners, principally from the Forty-second Georgia regiment.

STATEMENT OF PRISONERS.

From the prisoners captured I have made several attempts to obtain a truthful statement of the condition of things in Vicksburg, but in this I have signally failed, for the reason that no two of these prisoners tell the same story. The other day a rebel officer assured me, on his honor as a man, that not a person, soldier or citizen had been injured in Vicksburg since the bombardment had commenced, which had then been going on about a month.

A VIEW OF VICKSBURG.

In my tour of inspection yesterday I obtained an unobstructed view of Vicksburg from an eminence on our extreme left. With the aid of a telescope I could distinctly see into the heart of the city. I saw ladies in the streets and on the piazzas of the houses walking hither and thither with all the nonchalance possible, as if they were not surrounded by the appliances of war. The city does not show any appearance of having sustained much damage by our bombardment, but this, I learn, is owing to the fact that no attempts have been made to destroy it. Those shells that did enter, were accidental ones.

POSITION OF THE REBEL TROOPS.

The rebel troops are nearly all outside the city in the rear of their intrenchments, a sufficient number being retained to do provost marshal duty in the city.

THE REBELS DO NOT SHOW THEIR FLAG.

The rebels make no display of their treasonable emblem—the rebel flag—in the city or fortifications. They are probably getting ashamed of it, and think it better in obscurity.

THEIR FORTIFICATIONS.

From the positions in which I viewed the city and fortifications I could distinctly see the entrances to several caves in the latter, where the rebel reserves hide themselves from our bursting shells. I am informed that these caves exist all along the rebel lines, and are connected with each other by subterranean passages. In the city these caves are of huge dimensions, some of them being capacious enough to lodge a family of seven or eight persons.

A NEW AND EFFECTIVE UNION BATTERY.

We have just completed a new and effective battery near the Shreveport canal, directly opposite Vicksburg, on the riverside. A thirty pounder Parrott gun has been put in position, and has done some good shooting. It is within one and a half mile of the city. A few days ago this gun was opened on the city, and threw shells with great effect, each shot doing more or less damage.

A REBEL FOUNDRY IN OPERATION.

The fire of the gun above alluded to was concentrated on a rebel foundry which is in operation in the city night and day. The shot told with good effect, and since that time the furnaces have not seemed so busily employed. It is said the rebels use this foundry to cast shot and shell and guns from the refuse iron and fragments of the shells fired from this side. Thus it would seem the rebels are employing all the means at hand to prolong the siege. Yesterday the rebel water batteries opposed our little battery above mentioned, and after a terrific cannonade of an hour ceased firing. The result of this was five men killed on our side.

THE REBELS PREPARING TO RETREAT.

For several days past things have been observed on the water front of the city which would seem to indicate that the enemy contemplate a retreat. They have torn down numerous wooden buildings, out of which they have constructed several hundred rafts and skiffs, with the intention, no doubt, of leaving the city some fine night. The movement has been carefully noted by General Grant, and a body of troops sent to observe any such uncivil way of leaving Vicksburg.

THE FIRING YESTERDAY.

The firing on this wing of the army was very light yesterday. Indeed it has not been so quiet for several days previously. At night the gunboats of the lower fleet threw a number of shells on the rebel works, but it is supposed with little or no effect.

The Explosion of Our Mine.

MR. DE B. RANDOLPH KEIM'S DESPATCH.

HEADQUARTERS, SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE, BEFORE VICKSBURG, June 25—P.M.

THE READINESS OF THE MINE.

At three o'clock this afternoon a messenger arrived from the mine bringing information that everything was in readiness to apply the match. The troops in the outer works were all withdrawn, with the exception of a small body of sharpshooters, which were retained to keep up a demonstration until the fuse was ignited, when they also were to retire hastily to a respectful distance under cover of one of the parallels.

THE ASSAULTING PARTY.

As part of the grand programme Leggett's brigade was ordered under arms, and marched into the trenches as near the front as safely would permit. Here they rested, awaiting the preconcerted signal, when they were to rush upon the work immediately on the heels of the forlorn hope.

THE FORLORN HOPE.

This dangerous duty was set apart for a detachment of 100 men from the Forty-fifth Illinois infantry and another hundred from the Twenty-Third Indiana. These bodies were thrown out in the extreme advance, with instructions for the Forty-fifth Illinois to assault on the right on Fort Hill the moment the explosion had taken place, and the Twenty-third Indiana was to rush out the sap running to the left and attack the curtain of the fort extending towards the town. Here they were to keep down, by means of musketry, the enemy's riflemen, for without this accomplished we would have suffered an enfilading fire on the attackers upon the main fort.

THE SUPPORT.

As a support to the brigade of Leggett Gen. Stevenson's command was ordered to hold itself in readiness to move at a moment's notice. As an additional force and kind of reserve to the support the Seventeenth Iowa and Fifty-sixth Illinois, of General John E. Smith's division, and the Seventeenth Wisconsin, of Ransom's brigade, McArthur's division, were brought to the centre and held in the rear to await the development of the struggle. These troops carried nothing with them but their muskets and cartridge boxes; many of them were in their shirt sleeves, evidently anticipating warm work if engaged.

THE PRECONCERTED SIGNAL.

As might be supposed, the explosion was designated as the signal for a general simultaneous co-operation all along the lines from right to left. In making an attack of this character it was expected that the attention of the enemy would be distracted and the force within be distributed along the entire line, instead of being concentrated upon the one fort in front of this corps, which would result in inevitable, perhaps irreparable defeat. All these contingencies were wisely considered, and the subsequent results exemplified how necessary was the co-operation of the other commands.

A SUSPENSE.

Everything was finished. The vitalizing spark had quickened the hitherto passive agent, and the now harmless flashes went hurrying to the centre. The troops had been withdrawn. The forlorn hope stood out in plain view, boldly awaiting the uncertainties of the precarious office. A chilling sensation ran through the frame as an observer looked down upon this devoted band about to hurl itself into the breach—perchance into the jaws of death. Thousands of men in arms flashed on every hill. Every one was speechless. Even men of tried valor—veterans insensible to the shouts of contending battalions or nerved to the shrieks of comrades suffering under the tortures of painful agonies—stood motionless as they directed their eyes upon the spot where soon the terrors of a buried agency would discover itself in wild concussions and contortions, carrying annihilation to all within the scope of its tremendous power. It was the seeming torpor which precedes the antagonism of powerful bodies. Five minutes had elapsed. It seemed like an existence. Five minutes more, and yet no signs of the expected exhibition, an indescribable sensation of impatience, blended with a still active anticipation, ran through the assembled spectators. A small puff of smoke now discovered itself, every one thought the crisis had come, and almost saw the terrific scene which the mind had depicted. But not yet. Every eye now centered upon the smoke momentarily growing greater and greater. Then another five minutes were [illegible] and curiosity was not satisfied. Another few minutes, then

THE EXPLOSION,

and upon the horizon could be seen an enormous column of earth, dust, timbers and projectiles lifted into the air at an altitude of at least eighty feet. One entire face of the fort was disembodied and scattered in particles all over the surrounding surface. The right and left faces were also much damaged, but fortunately enough of them remained to afford an excellent protection on our flanks.

THE ENTRY [illegible]

No sooner had the explosion taken place than the two detachments acting as the forlorn hope ran into the fort and sap, as already mentioned. A brisk musketry fire at once commenced between the two parties, with about equal effect upon either side. No sooner had these detachments become well engaged than the rest of Leggett's brigade joined them and entered into the struggle. The regiments relieving each other at intervals, the contest now grew severe, both sides, determined upon holding their own, were doing their best. Volley after volley was fired, though with less carnage than would be supposed. The Forty-fifth Illinois charged immediately up to the crest of the parapet and here suffered its heaviest. Lieutenant Colonel Melancthon Smith was hit in the head by three buckshot, and, though still alive it is said by the surgeons his skull has been penetrated, and there can be no hopes of his recovery. Col. Smith is a young man, and has figured prominently in all actions with his regiment, from Fort Donelson to the assault of to-day. He has been repeatedly complimented by his superiors in rank for coolness under fire and great tact in the disposition of troops. The officers of the army here exhibit great interest in the condition of Col. Smith, and hope he may yet be preserved to the corps. He is receiving every attention within the power of the surgeons to save his life. At the time the Lieutenant Colonel was shot he stood upon the parapet of the fort, was calling to his men to follow, and when struck fell amongst his men who were scrambling up the sides of the work in answer his calls. A few moments after the wounding of Colonel Smith Major Fisk, of the same regiment, fell dead, having been shot through the heart. The adjutant also received a dangerous wound in the wrist.

Not withstanding the loss of these distinguished officers the men of the regiment stuck to the work and held the ground against a strong body of the enemy thrown against them.

OUR FLAG GOES UP.

After a severe contest of half an hour, with varying results, the flag of the Forty-fifth appeared upon the summit of the work. The position was gained. Cheer after cheer broke through the confusion and uproar of the contest, assuring the troops everywhere along the line that the Forty-fifth was still itself. The Colonel (Maltby) was now left alone in command of the regiment, and he was himself badly bruised by a flying splinter. The regiment had also suffered severely in the line, and the troops were worn out by excessive heat and hard fighting.

RELIEF SENT FORWARD.

Relief was necessary. Accordingly the Thirty-first Illinois was ordered up and the Forty-fifth drawn off—this was at six o'clock P. M. After this the action was kept up briskly but steadily for several hours, until dusk, when the firing lulled and the men took a respite. While the Forty-fifth was so hotly engaged in the fort, the Twenty-third Indiana followed its first detachment into the sap, from which place they were to hold the rebels at bay during the contest for the fort. The rebels fought desperately as well at this point as the other; but the character of the engagement was different, the troops firing at each other over breastworks of earth. This regiment displayed great gallantry and did excellent service in its way. In consequence of the limited space in which to fight not more than one regiment could act in either place at the same time; accordingly regiments were relieved by regiments as rapidly as the necessities of the occasion demanded.

GENERAL LEGGETT.

During the hottest of the action General Leggett was in the fort in the midst of his troops, sharing their dangers and partaking of their glory. While here a shell from one of the enemy's guns exploded in a timber lying on the parapet, distributing splinters in all directions, one of which struck the General on the breast, knocking him over. Though somewhat bruised and stunned, he soon recovered himself, and taking a chair sat in one of the trenches near the fort, where he could be seen by his men.

THE PARTICIPATION OF THE OTHER CORPS.

The explosion of the mine was the signal for the opening of the artillery of the entire line. General John E. Smith, commanding the left division of this corps, opened first, and his discharges were repeated along the left through the Thirteenth corps and "left division," until the sound struck the ear like the mutterings of distant thunder. Sherman, on the right, also opened his artillery about the same time and occupied the enemy's attention along his front. Captain R. H. Offley, of the Thirteenth United States Infantry, in command of the siege guns of this corps, handled his batteries with telling effect. Every shell struck the parapet, and, bounding over, exploded in the midst of the enemy's forces beyond. The scene at this time was one of the utmost sublimity. The roar of artillery, rattle of small arms, the cheers of the men, flashes of light, wreathes of pale blue smoke over different parts of the field, the bursting of shell, the fierce whistle of solid shot, the deep boom of the mortars, the broadsides of the ships of war, and, added to all this, the vigorous replies of the enemy, set up a din which beggars all description. The peculiar configuration of the field afforded an opportunity to witness almost every battery and every rifle pit within seeing distance, and it is due to all the troops to say that every one did his duty.

THE PIONEERS.

After the possession of the fort was no longer in doubt the pioneer corps, under Captain Hickenlooper, mounted the work with their shovels and set to throwing up earth vigorously in order to secure space for artillery. A most fortunate peculiarity in the explosion was the manner in which the earth was thrown out. The appearance of the place was that of a funnel, with heavy sides running up to the very crest of the parapet, affording admirable protection not only for our troops and pioneers, but turned out a ready made fortification in the rough, which, with a slight application of the shovel and pick, will be ready to receive the guns to be used here.

Up to this time the pioneers have made great progress, and are still at work. A battery may be expected here in a little time, two howitzers of Captain Sparstrom's command being already in the trenches awaiting the completion of the fort.

MATTERS AS THEY NOW STAND.

There is little firing now going on. There is no doubt concerning our ability to hold the position. The enemy will undoubtedly make every effort to regain the place this evening, but there is no possibility of the success of his endeavors. We are now so strengthened that it would be impossible under ordinary circumstances to drive us out. Fresh troops are now moving up to occupy and hold the position against every contingency.

OUR LOSS.

Miraculous as it may seem amid all the fiery ordeal of this afternoon's engagement, one hundred killed and two hundred wounded; is a large estimate of casualties on our side. Colonel Reese, of the Thirty-first Illinois, was mortally wounded by a grenade, also Captain Hoisling was injured by a fragment of the same.

BEHAVIOR OF THE MEN.

It is not necessary to speak particularly concerning this. Every man was at his post and did his best. I have not seen or heard an instance of cowardice on the part of officers or men.

THE ENEMY.

From a lookout on the summit of an eminence near the rebel works the movements of the enemy could be plainly watched. An individual in the tower, just prior to the explosion of the mine, saw two rebel regiments marching out to the fort. Of a sudden—perhaps upon seeing the smoke of the fuse—the troops turned about and ran towards the town in a perfect panic. They were not seen again during the fight; but other regiments were brought up to supply their place.

The enemy's loss to-day is not known, but must have been heavy.

SUMMARY

Of all the Operations for the Capture of the Rebel Stronghold of the West.

The "Gibraltar of the Mississippi" having fallen, the following summary of all the operations brought to bear for the capture or destruction of the rebel stronghold, will now prove very interesting to our readers:—

VICKSBURG FIRST FORTIFIED.

On the 12th day of January, 1861, the Governor of the State of Mississippi first sent artillery to fortify Vicksburg, then said to be strategically the strongest position

on the Mississippi river. From the time the gunboat fleets began to make any progress southward from Cairo the rebels gradually, but securely, proceeded to fortify this position until it has now become a series of forts, as it were, within a large fortress, many miles in extent.

THE OPERATIONS IN THE WEST.

All the operations in the West to the end of May, 1862, were for the simple purpose of clearing the Mississippi river of the blockade, thus opening it to the Gulf, and also with the intent to put down all the rebels in arms in the States bordering on that river or its main tributaries. The strategical movements were not directed to any one particular spot, but to the whole country in general. About June, 1862, however the operations had a more definite direction—namely, the reduction of Vicksburg and its neighboring batteries, and from this point we will commence to review the whole of the campaign.

VICKSBURG A POINT OF ATTACK—MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS

On the 1st of June, 1862, Commodore Farragut's fleet, after having taken and passed New Orleans, arrived off Grand Gulf, where it attacked a rebel battery of rifled guns and ultimately passed it, but did not then really succeed in the object intended, at least as far as the reduction of the place was concerned. Memphis had not yet been taken, therefore no cooperation could be expected from the fleet on that point of the river. On the 7th of June Farragut's fleet arrived off Vicksburg, and next day a portion of the squadron returned to Grand Gulf and silenced the rebel battery at that point. Memphis had surrendered on the 6th of June, and some of the upper river fleet had reached the fortified spot; but afterwards returned to Memphis, thence to operate up the rivers of Arkansas, &c.

[illegible]

... here ensued, and resulted in the defeat of the rebels at that point, thereby securing the western part of Tennessee and the region between Nashville and the Mississippi river. A few roving bands still infested the region, but as a whole the specified space was cleared of the rebel forces. And thus opened the year 1863 in the West.

General McClernand, wishing to secure his rear from attack, and knowing that a rebel force existed at Fort Hindman, on the Arkansas river, planned an expedition which secured the whole affair—works and men, horse, foot and artillery. This battle and victory, which took place on the 10th and 11th of January, 1863, was a complete success, and prevented many a disaster that doubtless would have subsequently occurred but for this movement.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE COMMANDS.

The road being now clear, matters began to assume a definite shape, and General Grant's forces were consolidated with the McClernand expeditionary troops, General McClernand assuming command of the Thirteenth corps, while the other corps were commanded in the order before stated. The Sixteenth corps was to be employed in securing the communications with the North, and having the headquarters stationary at Memphis. The Thirteenth, Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps were placed more immediately under General Grant's orders, each corps having its headquarters in the field.

All this time the forces under General Grover had not been idle, but were securing the bank of the river opposite to Baton Rouge.

THE CUT-OFF AGAIN.

It was now deemed advisable to try and reopen the famous "cut off," originated and begun by General Williams during the previous summer, but which had been par- ...

[illegible]

... engaged operating in the vicinity of Port Hudson, performing the same gallant deeds for the army investing that place.

The cavalry of Grant's army that left Jackson for the railroad arrived shortly afterwards at Brandon, where they destroyed a quantity of railroad track, bridges, &c., thus preventing reinforcements to the rebels arriving by that route, at least for a time.

ADMIRAL PORTER'S OPERATIONS

The operations of each party are so closely interwoven with the other that it is difficult to separate them, and yet preserve their proper connection. While these movements were progressing, Admiral Porter, on May 3, occupied Grand Gulf, and then made his way to the Red river, where on the 6th he took possession of the town of Alexandria, destroyed the rebel works and opened the way for General Banks, who was thus enabled to transport his forces and land them above Port Hudson, in the vicinity of Bayou Sara. The Admiral then returned to Vicksburg, capturing Warrenton by the way, and, after destroying those works, he took up his position before the beleaguered city and assisted in the bombardment. He had by this time joined the main squadron above the city, whence he sent detachments to operate upon Haine's Bluff and Yazoo City, at which place the destruction of the rebel fleet and navy yard was accomplished, thus cutting off a valuable auxiliary from the rebels at Vicksburg. Day and night Admiral Porter bombarded the doomed town, in conjunction with the army, so that it became necessary for the inhabitants and defenders of the place to hide their heads in caves and hollows to escape certain destruction.

THE FINAL RESULT

It is needless here to state more than that on the Fourth of July, 1863, the place surrendered unconditionally. Our correspondents despatches and the telegrams will give our readers the details of the operations up to the grand and final result. And thus fell Vicksburg after one of the most remarkable and glorious sieges ever recorded in history.

INTERESTING REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Failure of Johnston to Aid Pemberton—The Impossibility of Raising Another Rebel Army, &c., &c., &c.

[illegible]

... little army, and the question to be considered is, cannot this be done and they brought into the field, while their places may be filled with others, not fit for active field service? Such a thing to our mind is entirely practicable, for we doubt not that the zealous States would supply the places of these soldiers with State troops, not subject to conscription or military service under the laws of the confederacy.

This matter, we conceive, is not unworthy the attention of the government at Richmond, more especially in the present emergency, when every man, capable of active service, should be in the field. And in this connection we do not regard it as contraband to state that General Johnston finds himself unable to render any efficient aid to General Pemberton with the force now at his disposal. The powers at Richmond are, no doubt, well aware of this fact, and it may be said in their defence, that reinforcements cannot be spared for Vicksburg without dangerously weakening other points. To this we answer, that there is a source of supply from the quarters hinted at above, while it may well be questioned if a blunder has not been committed in sending a portion of Gen. Lee's army into Pennsylvania, instead of sending it to the relief of beleaguered Vicksburg. For while it is agreeable to our feelings to see the enemy's country invaded, and the people of the North made to feel some of the real horrors of war, as they have made us feel them, yet we can but doubt the policy of the movement, more especially as their armies are in the heart of our own country, devastating our homes and fields and destroying our substance.

It may be that we attach an over importance to the retention of Vicksburg, and that the government does not share our views, but we cannot well imagine how too high an estimate can be placed upon the necessity of our maintaining possession of this stronghold, as well as that of Port Hudson. It is true we should not despair of the republic were both to pass from our possession into the hands of the enemy; yet we should feel it as a heavy blow, dispiriting to our cause, and a source of jubilation to the Northern vandals who are seeking our subjugation and ruin.

If not too late, then, we make another appeal to the government to come to the relief of General Johnston. We have pointed out one source of supply of troops which can be furnished without weakening other points of danger. We have no doubt but that the different States, actuated by a spirit of patriotic devotion, will undertake the guardianship and protection of all government stores and property within their borders, as well as the police service on the railroad trains, while the Confederate troops now engaged in such services can be sent to the field. We throw out the suggestion. It remains to be seen whether or not the government will act upon it.

[From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitution, June 29.]

People at a distance are beginning to murmur because Johnston does not advance and bag Grant and his army. This is a big job, and Johnston's sack is not large enough to hold the game. Johnston desires to increase the size of his bag, and wants cloth and laborers. Will those who are ...

[illegible]

THE VERY LATEST.

The Surrender of the Rebel Gibraltar.

REJOICINGS OVER THE GREAT EVENT, &c., &c., &c.

CAIRO, Ill., July 7, 1863.

The despatch boat has just arrived here from Vicksburg. She left at ten o'clock on Sunday morning.

The passengers announce that General Pemberton sent a flag of truce on the morning of the Fourth of July, and offered to surrender if his men were allowed to march out.

General Grant is reported to have replied that no man should leave except as a prisoner of war.

General Pemberton, then, after consultation with his commanders, unconditionally surrendered.

The news is perfectly reliable.

Reception of the News in Washington.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1863.

The brief telegram to the Secretary of the Navy from Admiral Porter, of the surrender of Vicksburg on the Fourth of July, was received a few minutes before one o'clock.

The news spread with astonishing rapidity throughout Washington, exciting the most marked and expressive enthusiasm.

The intelligence was at once communicated to the President by Secretary Welles in person.

Rejoicings in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1863.

The State House bell is ringing a joyous peal over the capture of Vicksburg.

All the fire bells in the city are now ringing, by direction of the Mayor, sent through the police telegraph.

Glorification in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 7, 1863.

[illegible]

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

Interesting from New Orleans and Port Hudson.

Murderous Rebel Assault on Donaldsonville.

LARGE CAPTURE OF REBELS

Our Approaches Within Twenty Yards of the Citadel at Port Hudson.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE FINAL ASSAULT, &c., &c., &c.

The United States mail steamer Cahawba, Captain Baker, from New Orleans, arrived yesterday, with interesting news. We subjoin our correspondent's letters.

Our New Orleans Correspondence.

NEW ORLEANS, June 30, 1863.

Port Hudson Still in Possession of the Enemy—Bloody Affair at Donaldsonville—Affairs in the Department—Our Sick and Wounded—The Rebels Captured at Donaldsonville—The Weather, &c.

Port Hudson still remains in possession of the enemy. We have been promised the grand and final assault every day for some time past, but it has not yet come off. No explanation is given regarding the delay, consequently we are led to believe that the "forlorn hope" is not yet properly organized. There is nothing said concerning the enemy being in force in our rear. If they are there, as we suppose, it is evident they are in doubt respecting our strength, and do not care to attack unless in overpowering force.

A murderous affair came off at Donaldsonville on Sunday morning last. The enemy attempted to carry our little fort at that point by storm, but failed in the attempt, and retreated with a loss of over one hundred killed outright and one hundred and twenty prisoners. The attack was made by a Texas regiment, and nearly every officer in it was either killed or taken prisoner. Our loss was five killed and fourteen wounded only. The United States steamer Princess Royal participated, and it was her fire that told with such fearful effect upon the enemy.

With the exception of the above, everything in this department remains as in my last, and must do so until the fate of Port Hudson is decided. We can hardly hope for any change for the better until our army is heavily and effectively reinforced and the heated term over.

The wounded officers and men in the department are very well. General Sherman will be able to leave for the North in a few days. General Payne, although having lost his leg, is doing very well. Captain Bordoau goes North by the first government transport.

We hear nothing from along the line of the Opelousas Railroad, except that the rebels at Brashear City are running across the Atchafalaya river all of the articles they captured at that point. It is said that many of the Texas regiment engaged in the affair at Donaldsonville wore clothing and had arms that were taken at Brashear. I think the report not improbable; for they secured much of almost every article they needed.

The transport steamer Cahawba, it is said, will leave this afternoon for New York. She may or may not; for the sailing of army transports is about as uncertain as anything possibly can be. I shall leave the details of affairs here for the next regular steamer, the George Washington, to sail on Saturday next.

The weather continues very hot, but the health of the city thus far remains excellent.

The Latest.

NEW ORLEANS, June 30—2 P. M.

The United States steamer Tennessee is down from Springfield Landing. The report is that our approaches *are within twenty yards* of the enemy's citadel. The attack may come off at any moment.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1863.

THE CONDITION OF GENERAL SICKLES.

The condition of General Sickles is much improved to day. Visitors of all kinds have been excluded, and the quiet he has enjoyed has greatly benefitted him. Strong hopes are entertained that he will safely pass the approaching crisis.

OUR LOSSES OF GENERALS.

A gentleman conversant with military affairs states as the result of a recent examination of the records that since the commencement of this war we have lost thirty seven generals by death, twenty six of whom were killed in battle or died by reason of casualties, and, in addition, sixty-one generals have been wounded and recovered.

THE WOUND OF GENERAL HANCOCK.

It may not be publicly known that General Hancock was wounded in the recent battle by a tenpenny nail. This is accounted for on the supposition that it was driven from a fence near by. The nail and a small piece of wood have been extracted, and the patient is convalescent. Officers who have arrived here accord General Hancock and General Gibbon much credit for their conduct on the field.

NEW REBEL TROOPS IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA ...

[illegible]

ROSECRANS' OPERATIONS.

Pursuit of Bragg's Retreating Rebel Forces.

Composition and Strength of His Army.

THE POSITION OF ROSECRANS' ARMY.

Bragg's Army Driven Entirely Out of Tennessee,

&c., &c., &c.

Mr. W. F. G. Shanks' Despatches.

MURFREESBORO, Tenn., June 23, 1863.

PROSPECTIVE MOVEMENTS.

For a day or two past there have been indications of an intention on the part of General Rosecrans to assume the offensive, which if not of a positive have certainly been of a significant character. Officers with whom I have conversed have freely intimated that such an intention existed, but whether the plans of a fortnight ago, after an unaccountable delay, are about to be executed, or whether the army retires to Kentucky to meet a rumored movement in that direction, remains as yet undecided. There exists among the highest officers of the army a singular ignorance of the plans of General Rosecrans, and the destination of the army is a matter of speculation. There is really no information upon the subject—there are but indications.

AN ATTACK UPON BRAGG—OBJECTIONS—OUTSIDE PRESSURE.

[illegible]

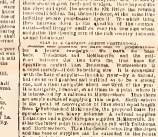
WILL BRAGG BE WEAKENED BY DELAY?

It does not seem to me at all probable that any further reinforcements are likely to be drawn from Bragg. It is questionable whether an advance would be at all likely to prevent this. Every step which he takes southward strengthens Bragg and weakens Rosecrans. Bragg could well afford to retire to Chattanooga were he assured that Rosecrans would follow. To retire would be as easy as to remain and fight. Duck river is no impediment to a retreating force. Between Shelbyville and Normandy there are also good fords and bridges. Once beyond the river and upon the ascent to Elk Ridge the retiring force could hold at bay thrice its force, at the same time inflicting severe punishment upon it. The whole thing then narrows down to the question of the commissariat—shall Bragg or shall we reap the new ripe wheat and gather the ripening corn of the rich country between us and Tullahoma?

PLAN OF A CAMPAIGN AGAINST CHATTANOOGA.

[illegible] for a future campaign. We have no base here. Tullahoma and McMinnville and the railroad between the two form the true base for operations against East Tennessee. Murfreesboro is a depot merely—it can be nothing else. It is connected with the base of supplies—the Ohio river—by a thread, but one so well guarded and fortified as to be a strong one, and a river navigable about one third of the year. It is navigable, however, at all times to a point where it is intersected by a railroad to Murfreesboro. Thus there are ample means of supplying this depot. Murfreesboro is the point of convergence of lines about equal length from Tullahoma and McMinnville, the proposed basis for operations in two heavy columns. A railroad supplies Tullahoma and a good turnpike supplies McMinnville. Besides the latter point is connected by rail with Tullahoma and Murfreesboro. Thus the thread connecting the depot and the base of supplies can be extended to the points from which it is proposed in this plan to operate. Fortify Tullahoma, McMinnville and Manchester and the thread is rendered so strong that it will be difficult to break. If such a base were obtained by one more victory, even at the price of such a victory as Stone river, the fight would not have been fought in vain.

DIAGRAM OF THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CHATTANOOGA.



THE PLAN.

By the plan which is given the relative positions of the base and objective points are shown. Indeed the objective point of a campaign to East Tennessee may be said to be any part of the important East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad. The distance from McMinnville to Loudon is seventy-five miles—say six days march in the rough country to be traversed. From McMinnville to Athens is sixty-two miles [illegible]

[illegible]

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

Napoleon's Designs Against Mexico and the United States.

[Paris (June 18) correspondence of the London Army and Navy Gazette.]

In the island of Utopia it was laid down that the most just war which it was possible to wage was against a nation too indolent to make use of natural advantages. The Mexicans have certainly made but little of their fertile country, and, according to Utopian law, the Gaul was quite justified in wishing to undertake the regeneration of a degenerate race provided he went there to establish law, order and good government. In the Emperor's letter to General Forey, thanking him and the troops under his command, he alludes to certain orders which he wishes to see carried out, such as the creation of a stable form of government, which from lack of material it will be difficult to construct. This does not, however, appear to be the object of the expedition, but only to cover more serious intentions. On the 3d of July last Napoleon III distinctly stated in the Chambers that it would be dangerous to allow America to seize the Mexican Gulf, and thus dominate the Southern States and the West Indies. Juarez suffers from fear of Yankee aggression. This speech of course might have meant that the only way to arrest the designs of brother Jonathan was by the establishment of a powerful Mexican empire, capable of defending itself and its Southern neighbors against the lusty republic to the north, not at that time in a hopeless collapsed condition. If such ideas were then entertained, they seem to have since last year been greatly modified. In place of a Mexican empire, ruled by a member of the Hapsburg or Bonaparte families, a French pro-consulship will most probably soon be seen. Another Duke of Malakoff will sit on the throne of another Algeria. So violent a change as this, and one which would naturally create a good deal of alarm, may not be accomplished in the twinkling of an eye, but what is France doing at present?

A glance at the map of Mexico will show the large Sonora district, lying close to the gold fields of California. A French commission has already explored and reported on this region, which in mineral wealth has not its equal in the world. Mexican greed had alone prevented the working of its fabulous mines. No sooner did a son of [illegible]

[illegible]

THE PENINSULAR CAMPAIGN.

General Keyes' Plans and General Getty's Co-operation.

GENERAL DIX IN CHIEF COMMAND.

The Troops in the Field Placed Under General Keyes, with General Getty as Second in Command.

SKIRMISHES ON THE LINE OF ROUTE.

The Engagements Between Colonel West's Brigade and the Rebels,

&c., &c., &c.

Mr. Stephen Hayes' Despatches.

HEADQUARTERS, FOURTH ARMY CORPS, IN THE FIELD, July 2, 1863.

The object of the re-occupation of the peninsula ground, rendered ever memorable by the battles of last year, is being now rapidly developed by the fresh events transpiring here. If not of so much passing interest and national importance to the casual observer as were those which culminated from time to time during the previous campaign, yet they may be fraught with advantages to the nation equal to those so ardently hoped for and confidently anticipated from General McClellan's operations against Richmond in 1862. The best efforts, the most single devotedness of purpose, with the practical experience of a patriot soldier, are strained to the accomplishment of the important duties entrusted to the general commanding the operations of this department in the field. [illegible]

[illegible]

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH CAROLINA.

Arrival of the Arago at this Port.

THE CHANGES IN THE NAVAL COMMANDERS

Admiral Dahlgren's Arrival at Port Royal to Assume His New Command.

Capture of Blockade Runners by the Santiago de Cuba,

&c., &c., &c.

The United States steam transport Arago, Capt. Gadsden, from Port Royal, S. C., at noon on the 4th inst., arrived at this port at noon yesterday. She brought one hundred and ten first and one hundred and sixty second class passengers, the mails and government stores.

Admiral Dahlgren arrived at Port Royal on the morning of the 4th inst., on board of the Augusta Dinsmore.

We are indebted to the purser, Mr. F. Granlagim, for the early delivery of our parcels.

Our Hilton Head Correspondence.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., July 4, 1863.

Fourth of July—Matters at Folly Island—Suicide of a Soldier—The Recapture of Sergeant Capers—Capture of Prizes—The Blockade—Other Naval News, &c.

Independence day has dawned on us auspiciously with a clear sky, a cool breeze and a patriotic spirit pervading the community. We are to have salutes and flag flying here, and at Beaufort and St. Helena prayers, orations, music, greased pig contests, sack and wheelbarrow races and so on. At Beaufort the celebration is [illegible]

[illegible]

There is no news from the Charleston blockading fleet. The South Carolina and the Stettin have arrived here from off Charleston within a few days, and report all quiet, with no recent attempts at blockade running. The South Carolina is going to Boston for repairs to her boilers. Captain Almy has been detached from her and ordered to New York.

Captain William Rogers Taylor has been detached from the Housatonic to be fleet captain. Lieutenant Commander F. A. Parker, formerly of the Mahaska, is also to have a position under Admiral Dahlgren—that of ordnance officer, I understand. A new commander has been ordered to the Flag; but I do not learn his name. Captain Bryson, of the Chippewa, has been detached and ordered to New York.

The Arago sails to day for New York, carrying one day's mail and a smaller number of passengers than usual.

The First Union League Regiment on the March.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7, 1863.

The First Union League regiment, with full ranks, is marching to the Refreshment Saloon, preparatory to starting for Harrisburg.

Reception of the Twenty-seventh Maine Regiment in Boston.

BOSTON, July 7, 1863.

The Twenty-seventh Maine regiment was enthusiastically cheered on its march through this city to day. The regiment left for Portland at two P. M.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

GRANT—HAYDEN.—At the residence of the bride, by the Rev. R. T. Cook, rector of St. John the Evangelist's church, ROMAN F. GRANT to RACHEL A. HAYDEN, eldest daughter of George Hayden, Esq., all of this city.

HARTICH—CLEAS.—On Saturday, July 4, by the Rev. William H. Boole, at the residence of the bride's parents, JOHN E. HARTICH to SARAH F. CLEAS, eldest daughter of Henry Cleas, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

SHAWAR—LEE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 6, by the Rev. A. A. Willits, ALANSON SHAWAR to CHARLOTTE A., daughter of Mr. Peter Lee. No cards.

SIMMONS—TEUSIS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 4, by the Rev. Dr. Cahill, JAMES C. SIMMONS, Esq., to ROSANNA T., eldest daughter of James Teusis, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

WOODBURY—SANFORD.—At New Haven, Conn., on Thursday evening, June 30, by the Rev. Dr. Harwood, rector of Trinity church, CHARLES H. WOODBURY, Esq., of New York city, to KITTY G., daughter of Wm. E. Sanford, Esq., of New Haven.

Died.

[illegible]

SNYDER.—On Tuesday morning, July 7, W. H. SNYDER, Printer, aged 33 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 88 Tillary street, corner of Adams, Brooklyn, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, without further notice.

STEVENS.—On Tuesday, July 7, WILLIE, son of William B. and Annie E. Stevens, and grandson of Mrs. Henrietta L. Beaike, aged 1 year 2 months and 2 days.

Sleep, oh sleep my lovely angel!
Sleep in peace, beneath the sod!
Sleep secure from all life's sorrow,
In the loving arms of God.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandmother, at Croton Landing, New York, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

YOUNG.—Of cholera infantum, CHARLES FRANCIS YOUNG, only child of Charles and Elizabeth Young, aged 4 months and 2 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral this (Wednesday) morning, at ten o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 131 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

YEATON.—On Monday evening, July 6, AGATHA ELIZABETH, wife of Charles C. Yeaton, aged 25 years and 10 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, at St. Bartholomew's church, corner of Lafayette place and Great Jones street.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Names.	Leaves.	Date.	For
Kangaroo	Liverpool	June 24	New York
Asia	Liverpool	June 27	Boston
Great Eastern	Liverpool	June 30	New York
Edinburg	New York	July 1	Liverpool
Borussia	Southampton	July 1	New York
Persia	Liverpool	July 4	New York

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Leaves.	Date.	For
Canada	Boston	July 8	Liverpool
Hecla	New York	July 8	Liverpool
North American	Quebec	July 11	Liverpool
Bavaria	New York	July 11	Hamburg
City of Washington	New York	July 11	Liverpool
China	New York	July 15	Liverpool
Hansa	New York	July 18	Liverpool
New York	New York	July 18	Bremen
Great Eastern	New York	July 21	Liverpool
Asia	Boston	July 22	Liverpool
Persia	New York	July 22	Liverpool

FOR CALIFORNIA.

Names.	Leaves.	Date.	For
Northern Light	New York	July 13	Aspinwall
America	New York	July 13	San Juan
Ocean Queen	New York	July 23	Aspinwall
North Star	New York	Aug 3	Aspinwall

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All letters and packages intended for the NEW YORK HERALD *should be sealed.*

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 35	MOON RISES	eve 11 06
SUN SETS	7 33	HIGH WATER	eve 3 06

Port of New York, July 7, 1863.

CLEARED.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, New Orleans—Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Ship Lizzie Homans (Br), Draper, Liverpool—Williams & Guion.

Ship Bombay (Br), White, Cork—McAndrews & Wand.

Ship Ann E Thompson, Simpson, Londonderry—H P & H E Thompson.

Bark George I (Br), Gardner, London—Tusch & Dunham.

[illegible]

Schr Lady Bannerman (Br), Hotchkiss, Abaco—James Douglass.

Schr Dandy (Br), Roberts, Spanish Wells, WI—Jenkinson.

Schr Youth (Br), Kavanagh, Halifax—A Smithers & Co.

Schr G Hunt (Br), Howard, St John, NB—D R Dewey.

Schr C Knight, Shields, Pembroke—J Boynton & Son.

Schr Dorce, Hodgdon, Cambridge—J Frye & Co.

Schr Plymouth Rock, Allen, Boston.

Steamer E Stevens, Chance, Baltimore.

ARRIVED.

Steamship New York (Brem), Wenke, Bremen June 21, via Southampton 24th, at 3 PM, with mdse and 254 passengers, to Oelrichs & Co. Anchored off Sandy Hook at 10 PM 6th inst, on account of dense fog. June 24, 11:30 PM, off Eddystone, saw steamship Hammonia, hence for Hamburg; 3d inst, at noon, lat 44 47, lon 48 10, Olden bark Landwehrdorn, bound W. First part of the passage had heavy W gales and fogs.

Steamship Catawba (U S transport), Baker, New Orleans, June 30, via Fortress Monroe 12 hours, with cotton &c, to U S Quartermaster.

Steamship Arago (U S transport), Gadsden, Port Royal, SC, July 4, with passengers and mails, to U S Assistant Quartermaster; 6th inst, at noon, saw a ship showing white flag with black letter S, bound E.

Steamship Parkersburg, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co.

Steamship City of Richmond (U S transport), Kelly, Fort Warren, 36 hours, to U S Quartermaster. 6th inst, off Chatham, saw bark Edwin, of New York, at anchor.

[illegible]

Brig Richmond, Sprague, Malaga May 8, Gibraltar 19th, with fruit &c, to Miller & Houghton. Had heavy W gales and calms the entire passage. [illegible]

[illegible]

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but bank bills current in New York taken.

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Three Copies	5
Five Copies	8
Ten Copies	15

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Volume XXVIII .... No. 187

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—The Duke's Motto.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—Nine Points of the Law—Wanted, One Thousand Milliners—Sketches in India.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—Wives of Paris.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—Campbell's Minstrels in Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Gen. Tom Thumb and Wife and Com. Nutt, at all hours. Seyford's Opera Troupe—Afternoon and Evening.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Burlesques, Dances, &c.—Hush Rosey Reef.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, &c.—Tabout Recession and Panorama of the North River.

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—The Stereopticon.

THE NEW IDEA, 485 Broadway.—Cha Danse—Green Monster.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—Curiosities and Lectures, from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ethiopian Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, July 8, 1863.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR THE COUNTRY.

Advertisements for the WEEKLY HERALD must be handed in before ten o'clock every Wednesday evening. Its circulation among the enterprising mechanics, farmers, merchants, manufacturers and gentlemen throughout the country is increasing very rapidly. Advertisements inserted in the WEEKLY HERALD will thus be seen by a large portion of the active and energetic people of the United States.

THE SITUATION.

The surrender of Vicksburg is the most important feature of the war to-day. It was consummated on Saturday, the Fourth of July, an auspicious time for the realization of another triumph for the Union and the flag. Gen. Pemberton offered on that morning to surrender if his troops were permitted to march out. Gen. Grant refused to accept of any conditions; an absolute surrender of the garrison as prisoners of war was demanded. After a brief consultation with his officers General Pemberton surrendered unconditionally, and Vicksburg was ours, after a long and tedious siege. Rear Admiral Porter fully confirms this fact by an official despatch to the Secretary of the Navy, dated from the flagship Black Hawk on the 4th, in a few words, as follows:—"I have the honor to inform you that Vicksburg has surrendered to the United States forces on this Fourth of July."

We give to-day a complete story of all the late operations before Vicksburg, from our army correspondent on the spot, together with two maps of Vicksburg, and the line of the Mississippi now opened by the recent victory. The most intense excitement and enthusiasm prevailed all over the country yesterday at this news. The voices of the people as well as of bells and cannon testified to the delight experienced by the fall of the Western rebel Gibraltar. There was a grand popular demonstration at Washington, at which the President and Messrs. Seward and Stanton and General Halleck addressed the people.

Next to the cheering intelligence from the West are the movements of the armies in Pennsylvania and Maryland. The latest news is from Williamsport up to four o'clock yesterday afternoon, at which time the rebels were drawn up along the bank of the Potomac. The river was a rolling and surging flood. The enemy had no pontoon bridges, and were ferrying their wagons across under great difficulty in two scows. The operation was so slow that it amounted to a standstill. Our army had already arrived at the scene, and at four o'clock in the afternoon a furious battle was progressing, in which the annihilation of the rebel army was almost reduced to a certainty. Generals Meade, Mulligan and Pleasanton were upon them in full force. Despatches from Harrisburg at eleven o'clock last night state that the news then received was that the whole rebel army was routed in utter panic. A body of thirty thousand militia has been despatched from Harrisburg within the last few days to support Gen. Meade's army.

An assault was made upon Helena, Arkansas, on the 4th inst., by the rebels, under Generals Marmaduke, Price and Holmes. They were totally repulsed, with the loss of fifteen hundred men, killed, wounded and prisoners, by the Union troops under General Prentiss, after a fight of six hours. Over seven hundred of the prisoners arrived at Cairo yesterday.

By the arrival of the Arago from Port Royal, S. C., we have news to the 4th inst. Admiral Dahlgren had arrived there, to succeed Admiral Dupont. The Santiago de Cuba, of the West India squadron, captured last week the steamer Victoria, from Wilmington, and the Britannia, from Charleston, bound for Nassau, laden with cotton, valued at several hundred thousand dollars. The Victoria was sent North in charge of a prize master, and the Britannia was towed into Port Royal.

The steamer Ellen S. Terry arrived at this port last evening from North Carolina, bringing Newbern dates to the 5th instant. Everything looks promising to that department, and General Foster has shown great activity in pushing the rebels. We have some very interesting news, but deem it injudicious to publish it until the result is known.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship New York, from Southampton on the 24th of June, reached this port yesterday. The Asia, from Queenstown the on 28th of June, arrived at Halifax yesterday on her voyage to Boston. The news of the Asia is two days later.

The news of Lee's Northern invasion was made known in England on the 28th of June. It was regarded as a mistake on his part, and looked on as a movement which would tend to greatly strengthen the cause of the Union.

Earl Russell, speaking in the House of Lords, denied that Napoleon had "renewed his overtures for a joint mediation between the federals and Confederates."

Mr. Roebuck was to bring forward his motion for the recognition of the Confederate States on the 30th of June.

The Vienna *Journal* states that Lord Palmerston will endeavor to have the American question submitted to the King of the Belgians for arbitration.

The officers of customs at Liverpool had notified the owners of the steamship Gibraltar—formerly the Sumter—that the guns on board should be landed, or else the vessel would be treated as if intended for the service of the rebels.

The reply of Prince Gortchakoff to the allied note on the Polish question was looked for with great anxiety. The probabilities of a European war were canvassed in the meantime. The London *Post*—organ of the government—undertakes to prove that war with Russia need not be regarded as a very serious undertaking, for that if Austria operates with sixty thousand men on the frontier of Gallicia, and the Russian fleet is blockaded in the Baltic, the Poles can do the remainder themselves. The Moscow *Gazette* points out how very vulnerable England is at sea, owing to her extended commerce. It was thought in Paris that Napoleon did not wish a war on the subject of Poland. The Poles had again defeated the Russians.

It was said that Napoleon had demanded the removal of the ex-King of Naples from Rome.

The Archbishop of Cashel acknowledges the receipt of £200 from Baltimore, United States, collected for the relief of the poor of Ireland. The Archbishop, in his letter of thanks to the Secretary of the Baltimore Committee, says:—"To you, generous people of America, who, in the midst of a great domestic calamity, come to our relief—to you we give, as we owe, our grateful thanks, and for you we put up our prayers to Him who rules the destinies of nations, that He may be pleased in His mercy to put an end to the calamitous war now desolating the States of America, and to consolidate your great country by the blessings of peace." The Central Relief Committee of Ireland met on the 18th of June, when the Lord Mayor of Dublin handed in the sum of £4,813 7s. 1d., which included the following subscriptions:—£1,740 additional from the New York Irish Relief Committee, per Richard Bell, Esq., £111 17s. from the Irish Relief Committee, St. Paul, Minnesota, and £280 11s. 1d. from citizens of Detroit, Michigan. A letter was read from the Most Rev. Archbishop of New York, in which he says:—"I enclose you (May 28) a bill of exchange for £170 13s. 1d. sterling, to be given to your Central Relief Committee of Dublin, for the poor of Ireland. I have no instructions as to how this money should be expended, except what I herewith enclose. It is the subscription of soldiers in our army. They have sent it to me, and not to our committee, because they know me."

Consols closed in London, on the 27th of June, at 92 a 92⅛ for money. The Liverpool cotton market was firm, with quotations unchanged, on the 27th of June. Breadstuffs were flat and rates barely maintained. Provisions were quiet and steady. The rebel cotton loan was at from two and a half to one and a half discount in London.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The indications are that the government will demand, under the conscription law, about four hundred thousand men. The levy will be made by Congressional districts, instead of directly on the States, as heretofore, and the number each district will be required to raise by draft will not vary much from two thousand two hundred and twenty men. The number thus apportioned to each loyal State east of the Rocky Mountains will be as follows:—

Connecticut	8,880	Minnesota	4,440
Delaware	2,220	Missouri	10,980
Indiana	24,420	New Hampshire	6,660
Illinois	28,860	New York	71,040
Iowa	13,320	New Jersey	11,100
Kentucky	19,980	Ohio	42,180
Kansas	2,220	Pennsylvania	53,280
Maine	11,100	Rhode Island	4,440
Massachusetts	32,200	Vermont	4,440
Maryland	11,100	Wisconsin	13,320
Michigan	13,320	West Virginia	6,660
Total			395,160

The balance of five thousand will probably be made up in the loyal portions of the seceded States. As a number of the States, however, did not fill their quotas under the last call of the President for three hundred thousand men, the new troops who will be brought into the field will probably number in the aggregate nearly half a million. When the draft is made fifty per cent will be added to the figures given above to cover exempts.

All the New York and Brooklyn militia regiments that went to Harrisburg are now in the Army of the Potomac. They are commanded by Brigadier General Smith, and at last accounts were in the front of our army, harassing the rear of Lee's retreating forces.

The first of the six revenue cutters now being constructed by the Treasury Department was launched yesterday afternoon, at the foot of North Seventh street, Williamsburg. The cutter was christened by Hiram Barney, Collector of the Port, and is about three hundred and fifty tons burthen. A number of Custom House officials witnessed the ceremony. No excitement attended the launch. The second one is to be launched from the same yard this afternoon at three o'clock.

John Englis & Son will launch from their yard, foot of Kent street, Greenpoint, this afternoon, at three o'clock, a cutter for the government. Her dimensions are as follows:—Length, 130 feet; beam, 26¼ feet; depth, 11 feet. Engines are to be put in by the Novelty Works, and are to be 36 inches diameter and 30 inches stroke of piston.

The merchants of Boston are circulating a petition to the President, asking that two or three fast and powerful armed vessels be placed on the Atlantic Ocean, on the track of our vessels trading with Europe, to protect that interest, and at the same time to look after the fishing vessels, and that one or more small, well armed steamers be sent into the vicinity of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where the principal fishing fleet usually centres between July and November.

The Belfast (Maine) *Journal* has hoisted the name of George B. McClellan for the Presidency in 1864.

A republican mass convention will be held to-day at Burlington, Vermont, to nominate candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer.

The Democratic State Conventions of Iowa and California will be held to-day—the former at Des Moines and the latter at Sacramento.

The Cumberland river at Nashville on the 3d inst. had risen thirty-five feet.

The Colorado or Pike's Peak gold mines, up to the 30th of June, 1863, had yielded over seven millions six hundred thousand dollars of the precious metal, and it was estimated that the close of the present year would exhibit an aggregate yield of the mines of twenty millions of dollars.

General Irwin McDowell and staff left St. Louis on the 2d inst. for this city.

One hundred and fifty negroes, who were not willing to wait until the 4th of July, 1870, when all the slaves in Missouri will be free, ran away in a body from their masters in Madison and St. Francois counties, Mo., on the 16th ult.

It is said that the eight thirteen-inch mortars at Vicksburg supplies one rebel mortar of the same calibre with shells. Those that do not explode the enemy dig up and send back into General Grant's army.

The Watervliet arsenal, opposite Troy, has been very busy lately in forwarding to General Grant's army at Vicksburg an immense amount of spherical case shell and cartridges.

While a salute was being fired in Chambers [illegible], New York, [illegible] rejoicing over the [illegible] of McClellan in Halleck's place, the cannon burst, killing two men.

The City Inspector's report states that there were 390 deaths in the city during the past week—a decrease of 11 as compared with the mortality of the week previous, and 57 more than occurred during the corresponding week last year. The recapitulation table gives 2 deaths of alcoholism, 84 of diseases of the brain and nerves, 2 of the generative organs, 11 of the heart and blood vessels, 125 of the lungs, throat, &c.; 3 of old age, 24 of diseases of the skin and eruptive fevers, 8 premature births, 76 of diseases of the stomach, bowels and other digestive organs; 25 of uncertain seat and general fevers, 6 of diseases of the urinary organs, and 30 from violent causes. There were 225 natives of the United States, 14 of England, 84 of Ireland, 6 of Scotland, 28 of Germany, and the balance of various foreign countries.

The stock market was better yesterday morning, but not so firm in the afternoon. The fall of Vicksburg created a very cheerful feeling in commercial circles, and money was comfortable at 6 a 7 per cent. Gold fell to 130, closing at five P. M. at that price. Exchange was unsaleable in the afternoon.

Business was seriously impeded yesterday by the exciting war news. Cotton was lower and very irregular in price, with but little inquiry for it. Moderate sales of breadstuffs, coffee, lard and tallow were made at easier rates. Pork was comparatively firm and in fair request. Hay was plenty and heavy. Whiskey was more sought after and was a trifle higher. In most other articles transactions were restricted. The freight market continued depressed.

The market for beef cattle ruled dull and heavy this week, the receipts being very heavy, and prices were fully ½c. per pound lower. Quite a number of cattle which were intended for Philadelphia and Baltimore came to this market, which rendered the aggregate supply enormous. But nearly all the cattle were sold to the butchers, a few only being taken to send out to grass. Prices ranged from 7c. to 11c. a 11½c. The general selling prices were 9c. a 10½c., and the average 9½c. a 10c., the lowest for many months. Milch cows were dull and lower, except for extras. Sales were generally at $35 a $50. Veals were in enormous supply and lower. Sales at 4½c. to 6½c. a 7c., and a few at 7½c. Sheep and lambs were dull and about 25c. each lower. $4 to $5, extras $6. Swine sold at 5½c. a 5¾c. for corn fed, and 4½c. a 5c. for still fed. The total receipts were 5,304 beeves, 120 cows, 1,165 calves, 11,213 sheep and lambs, and 10,460 swine.

Vicksburg Ours—Another Deadly Blow to the Rebellion—Terrible Situation of Lee's Army on the Potomac—The End Near at Hand.

New York was electrified yesterday with the joyful news of the surrender of Vicksburg on the Fourth of July. Of all the days in the calendar this was the day to give the most powerful moral effect, in the loyal and in the rebellious States, to this great achievement. The splendid victory of General Meade on the 3d in Pennsylvania, and this magnificent triumph of General Grant on "the glorious Fourth," a thousand miles away on the Mississippi, are two of the most remarkable, ominous and appropriate events, in a chronological view, of all the strange and wonderful coincidences of the war. We may now say, without a misgiving or reservation, that not only have we broken the backbone, but the head and front, of the rebellion; that its days are numbered, and that a general collapse, from Virginia to Texas, is close at hand.

The excellent illustrative maps, and the comprehensive and interesting budget of letters from our Vicksburg correspondents, which we publish to-day, will give the reader the necessary information as to the work accomplished by General Grant and Admiral Porter, especially in the graphic details furnished of some of the closing operations of the siege. The rebel Sebastopol of the Mississippi has been captured, and with its fall Port Hudson ceases to be tenable, and ceases to be of any value to the enemy. We should not be surprised, however, if we were next to hear that Port Hudson too had capitulated on the Fourth of July; for, at the time of our last accounts from General Banks, his regular approaches had been brought so near the enemy's main defences as to indicate a speedy capitulation.

Vicksburg, at all events, disposes of Port Hudson. The Mississippi river is reopened. The rebellion is cut in twain. The States adhering to it west of the Mississippi are now at the mercy of General Banks; while General Grant, with an army estimated by the rebels as exceeding in numbers a hundred thousand men, is now at liberty to join General Rosecrans for a march from Chattanooga to Charleston, or to descend with irresistible force upon Mobile. As for General Joe Johnston, with his little army of observation of fifteen or twenty thousand men, he has probably observed enough in the fall of Vicksburg to induce him to push forward without delay to the fortifications of Mobile, in order to save himself and that city from immediate capture. This appears now to be his only alternative, unless he is prepared for the miserable business of a guerilla chieftain.

The reopening of the Mississippi, and the liberation of General Grant's army of one hundred thousand men for active co-operation with General Rosecrans, virtually end the war in the Southwest. Between Richmond and Texas the rebels cannot muster an army to resist the pressure of our overwhelming forces at any point. All, therefore, that remains of the strength of the rebellion is the broken and retreating army of Lee; and, from our accounts received last night concerning that army, it was undergoing a Ball's Bluff disaster of the most fearful dimensions. Driven to the Potomac river at Williamsport, Lee had found his means of retreat there cut off, and, with the flooded and angry river in his front, he was enveloped in his rear by our pursuing forces—regulars, volunteers and militia.

We are prepared to hear this morning that the late defiant rebel army of Virginia has been cut to pieces, captured or destroyed. In anticipation of this decisive work, we may say that even at this moment the rebellion is suppressed.

The Great Political Issue Before the Country.

The organs of the radical and republican party are making great bluster about the unanimity of the republicans and the war democracy in the support of the President in the prosecution of the war. They seem to rejoice that they are able now and then to dig out of his grave the skeleton of some old worn out democrat and place him in nomination on that platform. Having thus set him before the people, they endeavor to bewilder the public mind by laying before their readers lengthy leaders and essays to prove that the only issue before the country is "peace or war." Among the arguments used is the following declaration of John Brough, recently taken out of his coffin and nominated in Ohio:—

> But in a crisis of this kind it is a principle of democracy that the first great duty every man owes is to his country. And although there is a President in the chair to whom I have ever been politically opposed, and for whom I did not vote, yet I recognize him, not as the head of a political party, but as the head of the government. And, as a good soldier who is fighting in the ranks, it is my duty to obey him as Commander-in-Chief, without failing to ask questions in regard to this great contest.

This is the position and view of the public generally. There is no other course to pursue. Mr. Lincoln has been constitutionally elected. He is our legally constituted Chief Magistrate, and until his term of office expires it is through him that this rebellion is to be put down and peace restored to our once prosperous and happy country. We have no other source to look to until the time comes to constitutionally put some one else in his place at the head of our government. To attempt to displace him before that time arrives is revolution and rebellion, and would throw us into a state of anarchy unequalled even by the revolutionary scenes of France. This is admitted by all sides. Therefore it forms no issue before the country.

There is, however, a great and vital issue before our people—an issue upon which rests the future of our country. The radicals, however, seem determined that the public shall not comprehend or see it. They well know that their fate is sealed if the people are once allowed to vote directly upon it. *That issue is the imbecility or talent of our rulers.* Shall the affairs of our government be managed by imbeciles or by men of talent, ability and genius? Shall the prosecution of the war continue another term in the hands of men who do not comprehend it, and have not the ability to grapple with and bring it to a successful issue; or shall men be placed in power who have the talent to use the vast resources of the North, and speedily crush out the rebellion and bring peace to our distracted country? That is the only issue in 1863 or 1864. Local issues may, in minor elections, to some extent, overshadow it; but it is the great issue before the country. It is the issue that the public are to-day studying over and revolving in their minds. It is the issue upon which they are preparing to speak at the ballot box when the hour arrives. Party lines are obliterated. There is no democratic party save in name, no republican party outside of the office holders and office seekers. The great mass of the people see only their country. For that and the constitution of our fathers they plead, hope, fight and pray. Thousands in this State voted for Gov. Seymour last fall because they were sick and tired of the imbecility at Washington. This, with the determination to rebuke extreme radicalism, elected him. Time, with subsequent events and continued mismanagement at the national capital, has increased and strengthened this feeling. The ball has rolled on until the great issue has become imbecility or talent.

It is in vain that the radicals cry "peace or war." It is a delusion to hold before the people that issue. It only shows to what desperate condition the politicians are driven in their struggle for the spoils. With all their theories, platforms, pretended doctrines and principles, the spoils is all that they are after. This the public fully comprehends. We hope and trust that the day for obtaining power by political intrigues is about ended and that the hour is at hand when genius and talent will be the watchword and test for official position. There is no issue except with spoils hunters for "peace or war." We are all in favor of peace. We all desire to see our country once more united and restored to its happy and prosperous condition. We all desire to see our flag wave in triumph over every section of our land, and supported abroad by a nation that commands the respect and admiration of the world. The so called peace men cry peace because they see that the party in power have not the ability to crush out the rebellion and restore the country to its former prosperity. It is their way of opposing the imbecility of the powers at Washington. It is from that imbecility that they obtain all their power here at the North. Without it their efforts would be as the waves beating against the rocks.

Let the politicians and partisan press cry "peace or war" if they will. They cannot divert the public mind from the real issue. The radicals may bring out their worn out democrats and place them on their war platforms if they desire; they will find when the hour comes for the people to speak at the ballot box that they will select, irrespective of other issues, the man who has the talent to comprehend the situation of the country and the genius to use the material and resources that the loyal North is ever ready to place at the command of an honest government. They will select the man who has the ability to cope with the rebels and the determination to maintain intact the constitution of our forefathers and guarantee its protection to all. They will rally around that man who, while endeavoring to execute and enforce our laws in the rebellious States, will protect the people of the North in all their rights under the constitution and the laws of the land. To this position the events of the times have drifted us. Shall the country be ruled in the future with imbecility or talent? Choose ye between them. That to-day is the issue.

THE EFFECT OF THE SURRENDER OF VICKSBURG IN THE CITY.—Great as was the general sense of relief and joy manifested on the arrival of the news of Lee's defeat at Gettysburg, it was not to be compared to the wild enthusiasm everywhere exhibited by our citizens on the receipt of Admiral Porter's despatch announcing the fall of Vicksburg.

Without entering into calculations of the further strategic benefits of this most opportune event, the public mind had a sufficiently prompt perception of the ultimate importance of its effect on the fate of the rebellion to deliver itself to the most exuberant manifestations of joy. On the first announcement of the fact being posted up at the different newspaper offices, the approaches leading to them became thronged with eager crowds, by whom cheer after cheer was sent up with a heartiness and energy that attested how [illegible] the public heart was moved.

The effect upon the business community was equally electric, and nothing but glad faces—those of secessionist sympathizers and government contractors excepted—were to be met with. All congratulated themselves on the now absolute certainty of the restoration of a state of things under which the country had flourished, and no part of it as much as our city.

But it was in Wall street that the stimulating effect of the news manifested itself in the most marked and satisfactory manner. Government securities and stocks of every kind exhibited at once a decided upward tendency, while gold, which had opened at 138⅛, fell to 132⅜ at the close of the day. It is long since so cheerful and confident a spirit has marked the operations of the market, every one appearing impressed with the conviction that the country is fast nearing the end of its difficulties. In all the places of public amusement last night the same demonstrations of joyous and satisfied feeling were freely indulged in, and every sentiment in the pieces which had the least appositeness to the event of the hour was enthusiastically cheered. In short, it is long since New York has witnessed the expression of so much heartfelt satisfaction among her citizens. Surely there was cause for it. The first indications of the healing up of a nation's wounds are next to the cure itself—the most fruitful theme for a nation's rejoicings.

The Independent Press and the Albany Regency.

We published, a few days ago, a secret circular, signed by Governor Seymour, Amasa J. Parker and William Kelly, and designed to improve the circulation of the *Weekly Argus*, which is a tender to the Albany *Argus*, the organ of the Albany Regency. Poor Greeley, who discovered this precious document, never did Governor Seymour a worse service than by publishing it to the world. The Governor has recently been rather anxious to disclaim all connection with the Regency; but this circular is proof positive that he is leagued with them heart and hand. It is a pretty spectacle to see the Governor of the great State of New York condescending to waste his time and weaken his influence, during a crisis like this, in order to act as general drummer and subscription agent to a dirty, little, worthless paper, which has no character whatever except as the hand organ of a set of unscrupulous politicians, who deliberately sacrificed the Union in the Charleston Convention rather than accept of any candidates not on their slate. We had expected better things of Governor Seymour, and we confess that we were sadly disappointed when we found him engaged in such a contemptible business.

The Albany Regency has always endeavored either to control or destroy the independent press. When Martin Van Buren established the Regency the press of this country lacked brains, intelligence and force, and was consequently without much circulation or influence, and could be easily managed. But when the first number of the HERALD was issued the Regency discovered that it had to contend with a power hitherto undeveloped. From that day to this the HERALD has been a thorn in the side of these politicians, and it will continue to be so until it records their final and inevitable downfall. We hope to have that pleasure at no very distant period. During the years which have passed they have tried to buy us, to bribe us, to bully us, to destroy us, and to write us down; but one effort after another has signally failed, and we have these plotters on the hip, at last and they know it. We can trace nearly all the attacks which have been made upon the HERALD and its editor to the machinations of the members of the Albany Regency. They have libelled, villified, slandered and abused us, in public and private, in print and by word of mouth. The principal object of their ambition has long been to annihilate the HERALD, that they might reign undisputed and undisturbed. To accomplish this they have at various times bought up our contemporaries, and by presents of money or promises of rich offices they have bribed the venal press to assail us. But their best friends cannot congratulate the Regency wirepullers upon their success. We have lived down their slanders, defied their abuse and laughed at their bribes and their threats. We have created an independent press in this country, in spite of the Regency, and the result is that the Regency has lost its power, and is now a poor, weak, doomed clique, bolstered up by Seymour, Parker and Kelly, and represented by Confidence Cassidy and his silly, purblind *Argus*, while the HERALD is more prosperous than ever.

The shabby schemers of the Regency, seated on their tottering thrones and wearing their tattered robes and pinchbeck crowns, never did and never will comprehend the independent press. The few small politicians who still follow the ruined fortunes of these illegitimate and degenerate successors of Martin Van Buren and Silas Wright are equally unintelligent. The stockjobbing sovereigns of the Regency and their scurvy retainers either never read history or do not have sense enough to understand what they read. The French press has ruled France since the great Revolution. In Louis Philippe's time it was omnipotent. It stirred up the revolution which dethroned Louis Philippe. Even when muzzled by the government censors it has found means to make its influence felt. The present Napoleon recognizes this power and suffers from it. The press of Paris, hampered as it is, carried the recent elections against Napoleon. Three-fourths of the newly elected representatives are writers for the press. They will write Napoleon off of his throne, and into exile or a dungeon, if he persists in his despotism. The press of England is no less powerful. The history of the past and of the present shows this. In spite of the caution of the government and the evident sympathies of the people, the English press has committed England to the cause of the Southern confederacy, which is now staggering to its grave, like the Albany Regency. In this country the press is still more influential. It has more liberty than the French and more enterprise than the English press. During this rebellion it has repeatedly saved the country. It roused the people to action. It procured recruits when the imbecile administration utterly failed. It has sustained the nation in adversity and defeat, and prepared the way for our present triumphs. An idiot might as well attempt to manage a locomotive as the Albany Regency to control this independent press. When the niggerhead organs quailed and the copperhead organs were squelched, the independent press stood firm and preserved the republic. The *Day Book* broke down, the *Daily News* broke down, the *Journal of Commerce* broke down, the *Tribune* cried for mercy; but the HERALD maintained its position and destroyed the republican party. Singularly enough, the first fruit of the HERALD's victory was the election of this very Governor Seymour who now turns subscription agent for the *Argus* and special pleader for Vallandigham. Some of the other results we see in Meade's rout of the rebels and Grant's triumph at Vicksburg. Before long it will be our duty to settle the terms of peace with the seceded States, and then we shall be at liberty to conclude our account with the Regency and its tools, and give them a receipt in full to date.

The Radicals and Their Committees—The Antics of the Drunken Committee.

Senator Chandler, of Michigan; Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota, and other members of a drunken committee, proceeded the other day on a drunken excursion in one of our revenue cutters down the bay, to inspect the fortifications and spout radical balderdash. What they did and said has been reported in the HERALD, and is well worthy of them.

The radicals, since they achieved temporary power in Congress, in consequence of the revolt of the Southern States, have instituted various committees, whose one object, but by different means, is to prevent the healing of the breach and the return of the seceders. One of their committees, of which Ben. Wade and Chandler, of Michigan, were prominent members, was known as the "Committee on the Conduct of the War." We call it the Satanic Committee, whose design is to render the breach in the Union permanent by at once exasperating the South to madness, and at the same time contriving by all possible means to prevent the success of the war. This was the scope and drift of the proceedings on board the revenue cutter Wynants. Before the war broke out Chandler said that blood-letting would be good for the country. But, though he takes precious care of his own skin, he is like a leech, who is never satisfied with blood. He wants a war of extermination—the extermination of the white men of the South—which could not be accomplished without the extermination of the black race of the South, and at least one-half the white population of the North. Chandler would "make a solitude and call it peace." It is men like Chandler who have brought about the war, and they are now trying to make it perpetual. All their proceedings directly tend to unite the South and divide and distract the North. If they had their will, and thought they could succeed, they would introduce civil war at the North as well as at the South. Instead of uniting with the people on the only basis on which the present war can ever be successful, they rant and rave like dangerous lunatics who ought to be sent for safe keeping to an asylum. While the conservative democracy are fighting the battles of the constitution, these revolutionary demagogues are making drunken speeches throughout the country.

Conway, their diplomatic agent in England, with a letter of credit from Garrison, and Wendell Phillips, their Coryphæus, alike declare that the object of the radicals is to abolish slavery by means of the war; and if they cannot do that they want to have the war stopped. Neither the Union nor its dissolution is of any account to them; but the abolition of slavery is everything. If slavery can be abolished by the permanent dissolution of the Union and the independence of the Southern States, then they are in favor of ending the war immediately upon that basis. But if that means cannot succeed, then they want to keep up the war, under the pretence of fighting for the Union, till they have succeeded in destroying slavery; and after that they don't care a fig whether we shall have the Union restored or have half a dozen confederacies. The abolitionists have always sighed for war, and labored to bring about war, because they hoped that would abolish slavery or break up the Union; and this is now their avowed motive in supporting the war. Wendell Phillips denounces the President as unfit for his office because he does not agree to the doctrines of the radicals, who are a progressive party, and, like the French Jacobin Club, are every day becoming bolder and bolder. The President agreed to their experiment of emancipation on the distinct understanding that the negroes should be exported and colonized, because, in a state of equal freedom, the black and white races cannot exist in the same community. These juggling fellows now proclaim that amalgamation of the races is the only salvation of the country. The next thing they may propose is the abolition of Christianity, and the setting up in all our churches a greasy negress for adoration, as the frenzied French Jacobins set up in Notre Dame a nude harlot for public worship. Worse than the brutes, they seek to violate the laws of nature and of God by producing a hybrid, deteriorated race, fit only to be ruled by a despotism; and it is to this very point the whole base, brutal and bloody policy of the radicals tends.

Mr. Chandler talks a great deal about hanging; but if any of that work goes on we rather think that some time in the year 1865, if not before, some of this drunken committee will be the first to be publicly honored with the gift of a hempen collar. Indeed, if justice had its due, not only would that have been long since done, but Phillips and Greeley, and Garrison and the whole of that crowd, would have been treated as Jeff. Davis, Mason, Slidell and the rest of the rebel leaders should be treated, to complete the picture. When this is done peace and the Union shall have been restored, and not a day sooner.

Arrangements for the Burial of Deceased Soldiers in Washington.

It will be interesting to the friends of the soldiers who have died in this District to know that through the exertions of Captain Edward L. Hartz, Assistant Quartermaster of the Department of Washington, arrangements have been made by which every soldier not only receives a decent burial, but that a record is kept of the precise locality of the grave, and everything known about the individual, so that the remains can at any time hereafter be absolutely and promptly identified. This system was first introduced in reference to soldiers dying in hospitals or camps upon this side of the Potomac, but Captain Hartz has taken all the necessary steps to extend the arrangement to the hospitals and camps south of the Potomac, within the original limits of this District. Any information in regard to these deceased soldiers will be cheerfully given by addressing the Quartermaster's office, corner of Eighteenth and G streets, in this city. Too much credit cannot be accorded to Captain Hartz for his persisting and energetic efforts in this respect, in connection with the multifarious duties of his position, and for the accuracy of this record and the delicate attentions thus secured to the soldiers who die in this District.

EUROPE.

The Asia at Halifax and New York at New York.

TWO DAYS LATER NEWS.

Earl Russell Denies the Statements of Messrs. Roebuck and Lindsay with Regard to Mediation.

Napoleon Has Not Renewed His Proposal to England.

ROEBUCK'S RECOGNITION MOTION.

Lord Palmerston Said to Favor Arbitration.

LEE'S INVASION CONDEMNED IN ENGLAND.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

A EUROPEAN WAR IN PROSPECT.

The King of Dahomey and His Argument for Slavery.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

MORMONISM IN WALES, &c., &c., &c.

The steamship Asia, Captain Shannon, which left Liverpool June 27, at three o'clock P. M., via Queenstown June 28, arrived at Halifax, en route for Boston, at eight o'clock yesterday morning, July 7. She brings fifteen passengers for Halifax and fifty-four for Boston.

The steamship New York, Captain Kennedy, which left Southampton June 23, arrived at New York yesterday afternoon.

The New York brings our European files to her day of departure, but the papers had been fully anticipated by the advices of the City of Washington.

The news by the Asia is two days later.

The English Parliamentary proceedings on the 26th were unimportant. The vote for fortifications was postponed, owing to the absence of Lord Palmerston from an attack of gout.

A grand conservative banquet was held in London on the 26th. No allusion was made to foreign politics.

It is reported that France has made fresh remonstrances at Rome, to obtain the withdrawal of the ex-King of Naples from that city.

The King of Portugal was on a visit to Turin.

Advices from St. Petersburg mention the arrival in that capital on the 16th of June of Mgr. Felinski, from Warsaw, accompanied by Colonel Sarajputowski, of the Gendarmery.

Sir Joshua Jeff, Inspector General of Convicts in England, is dead.

The India and China mails have reached England and have been forwarded by the Asia. It is stated that the Tinnevelly cotton crop was seriously injured by the April rains.

The Asia passed the ships Energy, Alexander Marshall, Brooklyn, Francis B. Cutting, Victory, Monarch of the Seas, Malta, Hemisphere, E. C. Scranton, and steamship Persia, no date.

The Hammonia arrived at Southampton on the morning of the 26th of June.

The Persia arrived at Queenstown early on the morning of the 27th of June.

THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Earl Russell Denies the French Mediation Report—Mr. Roebuck's Recognition Motion—Government Action Against Rebel Contrabands—An English Call for Intervention—Lee's Invasion Condemned in England, &c.

In the House of Lords, on the 26th ultimo, Earl Russell *denied the statement that Napoleon had renewed his overtures for joint mediation between the Federals and Confederates.*

In the House of Commons Mr. Roebuck stated that he should bring on a motion for the recognition of the Confederate States on the 30th of June.

The Vienna *Journal* mentions a report that Lord Palmerston will endeavor to induce the belligerents in America to submit their differences to the King of the Belgians.

The Custom House authorities at Liverpool had notified the owners of the steamer Gibraltar (late Sumter) that unless the two guns of large calibre on board were landed the ship would be detained, on suspicion that they were for Confederate ports.

The London *Globe* controverts the notion that England is bound to maintain indefinitely the policy of immobility on the American question, and says neutrality is not the whole duty of nations. It fully endorses Napoleon's views on the American question. Believing there is no chance whatever of restoring the Union, it says England is not bound to bear the obstructions to commerce and shipping—vexations so long as it appears, she would endure greater evils by taking action to end them—but she is not bound to endure them any longer. There is no principle which should prescribe to her for an indefinite period a national silence and immobility, if by speaking and moving she can exert a pacifying influence on the combatants, who have lost their independence and power of self-control.

A despatch from London of the 26th of June—the very latest—says:—The Persia's advices excited attention to-day. The impression prevails *that Lee has made a mistake in invading the North,* that it will give President Lincoln *great assistance* in raising men and means, will again excite a warlike feeling throughout the North and tend to prolong the war.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

A European War Canvassed—English Opinion of the Power of the Poles—Russian Assertion of England's Vulnerability at Sea—Defeat of the Russians by the Poles, &c.

The papers are filled with speculations upon the probabilities now growing out of Polish affairs. It is believed that the notes of the three Powers were presented to Prince Gortschakoff on the 25th of June. The Russian answer was anxiously awaited.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* advances reasons for regarding the new French ministerial arrangements as indicative of a pacific policy. Thus the member of the Cabinet who is the most *pertinacious adversary* to warlike expeditions, whether against Mexico or Russia, and this on financial grounds especially, is M. Fould; but M. Fould retains the office, and at Paris it is not believed he would do so but with peace policy. The general wish is that war with Russia shall be avoided, though many think it inevitable. The French government is, it appears, increasing the artillery by about two hundred guns, and the order from the War Office was very sudden.

The London *Post* says—We are far from wishing to predict European war, but we can imagine a combination which would render such war rather a name than a reality. There is no reason why it should consist in anything very much more serious than the breaking off of diplomatic relations. If Austria allowed a free transport of arms and munitions of war across her Galician frontier, and placed a corps d'armée of fifty thousand men in Galicia itself, and if the Russian fleet were blockaded in the Baltic, so as to keep open the coast of Samogitia, the Poles could do the rest for themselves. There is no reason why any European Power should send a soldier abroad. It would, in other words, merely amount to making a ring and seeing fair play. It is possible that Sweden might undertake operations for her own behalf, but there could be no moral obligation either upon France or England to do more than make a naval demonstration. It is with no desire to see any such consummation arise that we allude to these contingencies, but it is as well that the bugbear of European war, such as might possibly arise out of the present complications, should be reduced to its proper proportions.

The London *News* says the position of England is one of some difficulty, and perhaps some danger. We have no firmly tight principle of foreign policy. Should the Czar accept the six propositions, our position would become grave and serious. We should have committed ourselves to a scheme which the Poles, in their situation, must not so much consent as ignore—a scheme, the failure of which would give the Czar a right to claim our approbation and support as having been ready to do all that even we ventured to ask.

The London *Post* announces the conditions under which alone an armistice would be consented to by the Polish National Committee.

First, the armistice must extend throughout the whole of Poland.

Second, a plenipotentiary on the part of the national government must be admitted.

Third, the National Diet, composed of delegates from the provinces, must meet under the guarantee not merely of Europe, but also of the national army, which occupies all the provinces.

If these conditions are not complied with the Poles will hold out to the last.

The London *Post* adds:—Such being the temper of the nation we can hardly expect Russia to accept the proposals for an armistice.

The Moscow *Gazette* contains *speculations on a war with England, and shows how vulnerable she is, owing to her commerce on the ocean.*

Much sympathy had been shown in the Austrian Council of the Empire for Poland.

La France asserts that three Powers have addressed observations to St. Petersburg against the acts of the Russian agents in Poland.

The Poles had defeated the Russians near Widawaw, capturing six guns.

CRACOW, June 24, 1863.

Eight hundred and sixty-nine gentlemen are confined as prisoners in the Fortress of Dunaburg.

Six hundred persons, partly public functionaries and partly private gentlemen, are shut up in the barracks at Mobilow, while ladies and aged men have been brought bound into the city.

M. Krzywicki, the Polish Minister of Public Worship, has sent in his resignation.

Austria.

VIENNA, June 24, 1863.

The draughts of the addresses of both houses of the Reichsrath have been published.

Both addresses advocate a policy of justice for Poland, express the necessity for German federal reform, and warmly desire the success of the work of establishing the constitution in Austria.

The Upper House voted the address according to the draught of the committee.

A later despatch says Count Rechberg stated in the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath that the policy of the government was peace in all foreign questions, combined with the defence and integrity of the empire.

The Slave Trade.

In the House of Lords on the 22d of June, Lord Brougham asked Earl Russell whether he had any objection to produce a despatch or note from Signor d'Abrantes to our Chargé d'Affaires at Rio on the subject of the slave trade; also whether, if the note had not arrived in this country, he had any objection to produce the despatch of our Minister in reference to the matter, or any communication which might have taken place with respect to the liberation of slaves at Rio. The noble and learned lord having put these questions took occasion to say that he very much regretted the course of conduct pursued by the Brazilian government in more respects than one, especially towards the captured slaves for whose liberation Signor Abrantes stated active measures were to be taken. He must at the same time observe that the conduct of Brazil in relation to the slave trade generally had been most admirable, and presented a very favorable contrast to that of Spain. In the year 1849 50,000 slaves were annually imported into Brazil. The Brazilian government, however, took steps to make the trade piracy, or at least a capital offence, and the result was that the number of slaves imported became reduced to one half in the next year and to little more than 10,000 in the year following, the reduction being so complete in the fourth year as to amount to an abolition almost as great as had been effected in any of our West India dependencies. While, however, such was the conduct of Brazil, the Spanish government had fulfilled only one part of the treaty into which it entered in respect to the slave trade. They received £500,000 sterling by way of compensation for consenting to its abolition, but instead of abolishing it *governors were sent out to Cuba who recruited their ruined fortunes by conniving at its continuance.* One governor, who happened not to stand in want of money, had reduced the trade very considerably, but he was in the next year succeeded by another, who, being a needy man, took bribes from the slavetraders, and thus permitted the traffic to increase. There had been instances of fortunes of £90,000 or £100,000 being made by Spanish governors in that way, and the trade at present was so great that 320,000 were annually imported into Cuba. While Spain had acted in that manner the Brazilian government and people had not been slow to improve the social position of persons of color, as was evidenced by the fact that the physician of the Emperor of Brazil, some two or three years ago, was a man of color, and that the various offices in the State were open to the class to which he belonged. To show that the same liberality did not exist elsewhere, he might mention that when some years ago an international congress was held, attended by delegates from all quarters, the two American delegates were so offended by the introduction of Dr. Delany and some other gentlemen of color to the congress that they resigned their positions at once and ceased to attend its meetings.

Earl Russell said there was no objection to produce the papers referred to by the noble lord.

The King of Dahomey.

HIS APPEARANCE, COURT CUSTOMS, ARMY AND SLAVES.

[From the London News, June 24.]

Two despatches from Commodore Wilmot, respecting his visits to the King of Dahomey in December, 1862, and January, 1863, have been published. The Commodore was received with great ceremony. Every one kneels down while delivering a message, and the men touch the ground with their head and lips before the king. The women do not kiss the ground, nor sprinkle themselves with dust as the men do. When a man appears before the king he is obliged to perform the ceremony of covering his head and upper part of his body with dust before he rises, as much as to say, "I am nothing but dirt before thee."

The king is a very fine looking man, upwards of six feet high, broad shouldered, and a pleasant countenance when he likes. His eyes are bloodshot, which may arise from want of rest or other causes. He is a great smoker, but does not indulge much in the bottle. His skin is much lighter than most of his people, resembling the copper color of the American Indians. He is very active and fond of dancing and singing, which he practices in public during the "customs." He is much addicted to the fair sex, of whom he possesses as many as he likes. He is about forty-three years old.

The Commodore, who was accompanied by Capt. Luce and Dr. Haran of the Brisk, were in Abomey upwards of five weeks, and daily witnessed scenes of a very extraordinary character, such as the dancing of the amazons, their warlike songs, the dancing and songs of the soldiers, the distribution of presents to the princes, cabeis, captains and headmen of the troops, the "passing" of the king's drummers, of the captains of the amazons, of the king's jesters and a variety of other people which appear before the king during the "customs."

On some of the days when "customs" were going on there was a procession of the king's "treasures," including the human sacrifices, which consisted of men with their hands and feet tied, each carried in a basket by one man on the top of his head. The men were carried three times round the square, the first time stopping opposite where the king was sitting, where the bearers received a glass of rum each from an amazon in attendance. "They then passed through the gates to the platform half a mile off. The procession lasted two days, and in each each [illegible] round both days, on the first day eight went round, and the second day six, half of these were killed and half [illegible] we were told. Probably they are only spared until the next 'customs.' The unfortunate men looked at us as they passed, but it was not in our power to help them in any way."

The Commodore would not witness the saying of the man which took place, and the king on one occasion gave him [illegible] the victim who was about to be sacrificed. With regard to the slave trade, the king said that the trade had been carried on in his country for centuries, and that it was his great means of living and paying his people. He did not send slaves away in his own ships, but "white men" came to him for them, and he saw no harm in his selling. We ought to prevent the "white men" from coming to him, if they did not come he would not sell. We had seen what a great deal he had to give away every year to his people, who were dependent on him; that this could not be done by selling palm oil alone. If people came for palm oil he would sell it to them, he did not carry on his government upon that trade alone. If he gave up the slave trade, where was he to get money from. *It was not his fault as it had been carried on by his fathers* [illegible] and hence it became an institution of his country. He said, "I cannot stop it all at once, what will my people do? and besides this, I should be in danger of losing my life." The Commodore says:—"I asked him how much money he would take to give it up. He replied, 'No money will induce me to do so. I am not like the kings of Lagos, Porto Novo, Benin, &c. There are only two kings in Africa, Ashantee and Dahomey. I am the king of all the blacks. Nothing will recompense me for the slave trade.' I argued that it must be stopped in time, that even now very *few ships* came for them, and what would be do when it was all over. I found it useless to go any further on this subject."

In reference to human sacrifices the [illegible] it was impossible for him to give them up at once [illegible] were, he said [illegible] my head would be [illegible] the Commodore [illegible] the king that [illegible] to be friendly with him [illegible] up the slave trade [illegible]. The Commodore [illegible] [illegible]

As war [illegible] thousand women [illegible] Wilmot says of these [illegible] to the man in everything—in appearance, in dress in figure, in activity in their performances as soldiers, and in bravery. Their numbers are kept up by young girls of thirteen or fourteen years of age being attached to each [illegible]

[illegible] they are supposed to [illegible] there is no doubt that they are [illegible] without being discovered, for them to do anything wrong [illegible] The king alone has the privilege of selecting any of them [illegible] As soldiers in an African kingdom [illegible] in African war fare, they are very formidable [illegible] They fully understand the use of the musket, and load and fire with remarkable rapidity. Their activity is surprising, they would run with some of our best [illegible] in England. The "captains" carry the skull of their enemies [illegible] in their girdles and an occasional jaw is also seen.

The number of the army, including amazons, is set down by the Commodore at ten thousand, and the population of all the Dahomian territory at one hundred and eighty thousand, of whom three-fourths are women and children.

The Suez Canal.

ENGINEERING REPORT ON THE GREAT WORK.

[From the Journal du Havre (France), June 21.]

The late Viceroy of Egypt, Mohammed Said Pacha, during his stay in England, requested Mr. Hawkshaw, President of the Society of Civil Engineers of London, to visit Egypt for the purpose of examining the situation of the Suez canal, and make a report to him as to its execution. We have seen the document drawn up by that engineer, after a long and minute inquiry on the spot, and which he has addressed to the Egyptian government. The Suez Canal Company could not but look with the greatest confidence for the result of the appreciations of Mr. Hawkshaw, for the choice of the Viceroy had fallen not only on an engineer of great experience, but one who had not adopted any fixed opinion. The hopes of the company have not been disappointed, and the report in question again affirms in the most peremptory manner the possibility of cutting the Suez canal. Mr. Hawkshaw refutes the different objections which have been raised against the accomplishment of the undertaking, and, in support of his opinion, frequently brings forward considerations even more favorable than those which have been invoked by the company itself. With regard to the expense and delay in the execution the calculations of the English engineer do not materially differ from the provisions of the company. To the persistence with which certain English journals still maintain that the cutting of the canal is impossible, and that even were it cut it would soon become a ditch of stagnant water, or be filled up by movable sands of the desert, Mr. Hawkshaw opposes the following remarks:—"After having thus passed in review the different technical questions connected with the construction and repair of the canal, I am led to the following conclusions:—First, for the practical construction there are no works to be executed on the canal, which present any extraordinary difficulty, and I cannot admit the probability of any circumstance that can give rise to obstacles which a skilful engineer may not surmount; secondly, as concerns the keeping of the canal in repair, I am also of opinion that no difficulty will be met with to prevent the ready and real keeping of the work in good repair when once it shall have been completed, and with at there being any necessity for any extraordinary or disproportionate annual expense." Assuredly Mr. John Hawkshaw would not thus speak of keeping the canal in repair if he was of opinion that the company would constantly have to contend with the invasion of the sands of the desert.

Mormonism in Wales.

[From the London Spectator, June 20.]

The rapid growth of Mormonism in Wales seems to be entirely escaping the attention of those who ought to have done all that was possible to prevent it. The Mormon agents are ever watchful and active, while the established church and dissent make the fatal mistake of treating them as members of a decaying sect, and as impostors unworthy of regard. No course could suit the Mormons better, except actual persecution. They have modified some of their principles of late years, so as to divert the attention of enquirers. Very few now pretend to perform miracles, because they found it difficult to produce more than enough to satisfy their votaries. Joseph Smith—than whom a more abandoned debauchee and astonishing liar and hypocrite has never appeared, even among his own followers—held and practised certain doctrines, such as that of the expediency of systematic seduction, which his disciples have since been compelled to disavow in public, however closely they may adhere to them in secret. The result is that the creed makes way among the lower classes in the principality. In Liverpool, where there are many Welsh there are also many Mormons. Let it be remembered that the sect is little more than thirty years old, and it will at once be seen that it has assumed formidable proportions. Statistics and census returns do not give the full measure of its progress, for the simple reason that as fast as converts are made they are sent off to Utah. A perpetual emigration fund is in existence for this purpose, and, as the people are taught that Christ himself will certainly come to establish his kingdom in Utah or Missouri, they go out with an unchanged belief that happiness here and high rewards hereafter await them. The Book of Mormon has been translated into the Welsh language, and finds ready, almost eager, acceptance among the poor ignorant people of the hills. The women, young and old, adopt Mormonism greedily. The case has been mentioned of a woman of sixty, who left her home in Wales to be married in Utah, leaving behind her a husband of seventy.

They work in the dark, and no one seems to think the result of their labors worth interfering with. Nearly all their great gatherings are held at night, and it rarely happens that even the local police hear of them till they are over. Their baptisms are always conducted by the light of the moon, or by torchlight when the night is dark. Upon a spot on the banks of the river Ebbw, between Crumlin and Newbridge, many a wild gathering of this kind has taken place. The men and women dressing and undressing by the banks, as we once saw a party of Mormons doing in Devonshire. Up in the hills, where the success of the preachers is greater than in the towns, the meetings are held so secretly that it is almost impossible for a stranger to gain admittance. It is at these private gatherings that the temptations are held out which induce young women to forsake their homes and kindred for a life which they would revolt at here. It is at these also that miracles are occasionally performed. We heard of several of these miracles, but could not succeed in seeing one, although there is a man in Monmouthshire who declares that he is ready to move one of the largest mountains in the county, called Twm Barlwm, down miles away to the sea; and that he not merely could, but would do it, only that he does not like to injure Lord Tredegar, whose property it partly is. The reluctance of this man to remove his neighbor's landmark is much appreciated in the district. An actual miracle was performed by another elder a little time ago. A certain man who had a hump upon his back was introduced to a Mormon meeting. The elders present announced that they had taken pity on their brother's deformity, and, as a reward of his fidelity to the faith, they had made up their minds to remove the hump. Even when achieved by a miracle such an operation must necessarily cause a mess, and they consequently took the man behind a curtain to save the feelings of the congregation. Their prayers were long and boisterous, and the audience soon began to see the effect of them, for the curtain scarcely reached down to the heels of the party, and the people in front distinctly saw a stream run down the legs of the hunchback. But if the operation was a miracle, the hump itself was no less marvellous, for the stream that ran down was not of blood, but of sawdust, and a bump of sawdust is not usual even in these "last days." Presently the man came forth, straight and smiling, and a solemn thanksgiving was held for his deliverance. On another occasion—this occurred in Cardiff—a husband urged his wife, who was not a Mormon, to go to a meeting, and promised her that she should see there "the angels of the Lord." She went, and during the service the lights were turned out, and she saw figures in white moving about. Close by her feet she discerned strange small figures moving slowly, and rustling as they moved. She was probably expected to faint here, but she seized one of the figures at her feet instead, and put it in her pocket. When she got home she found that it consisted of a few frogs in a white paper bag. The elders declared that these were miracles, and their dupes believed them. A lady in Newport had an excellent servant who became a Mormon. She was a good girl, and her mistress took a good deal of trouble to convince her of her folly, and to explain to her what life in Utah actually is. These efforts seemed but to confirm the girl in her intention, and her mother professed her joy at her daughter's firmness, and hoped "that she would become one of the wives of Brigham Young, as she was a pretty girl."

It is only in the towns that a stranger can hope to get inside a Mormon meeting house, and it was not without some trouble that, even in Newport, we could ascertain where the sect assembled. At last a small public house was pointed out, and there two of three Sunday evenings ago we went to hear the proceedings. The room was apparently used for an odd fellows' lodge, and there were not above forty persons present, for the deportation to Utah a few days before had thinned the ranks. They were all of the working class, some very respectably dressed, and the women generally clean and well looking. Two or three women had children in arms, and there were other children of twelve or fourteen years of age among the congregation. There were also a few young men in the room, lank and gaunt, and having a self-satisfied smirk on their countenances, as if they were looking forward to the bliss of having a dozen wives. The elders were worn haggard men, who looked as though they actually had the wives, and did not find it a bliss at all, but quite the contrary. There were two or three very old men there, and some boys who are not yet eligible for Utah. The whole group had gathered around a little dark, grubby man, who was preaching to them with much earnestness and solemnity. * * * The first elder (whose name was Webb) sat down, and another rose to succeed him—a mean, yellow, dirty man, who spoke a rough country dialect with a Yankee twang, and looked the incarnation of a vulgar hypocrite. There was nothing whatever in his manner indicative of sincerity of purpose. He spoke in a bullying tone, called after the fashion of many illiterate men [illegible] He waxed wroth at the strangers who had been listening throughout with the utmost gravity and politeness, and said that others before them had [illegible] the Lord. [illegible] last observation lasted for several minutes, and made the old [illegible] than ever, insomuch that [illegible] was fished out again and [illegible] [illegible]

They happened to drop in at the service [illegible] away those who would become converts. Being asked whether they were ever married in Utah they said "Yes." [illegible] husband's having a wife "I [illegible]" "That is only what a good of us. Don't you believe it. [illegible] This girl is to say that he was twenty, that she had been brought up in [illegible] and that she would not change her religion for all the world. Her father was [illegible] and so [illegible] She was [illegible] the Mormons seek to entrap. This [illegible] is ministrations upon the poor foolish young women they can find.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET—JUNE 27, A. M.

The funds have rallied ⅛ per cent, and closed with a distinct improvement in tone, owing to the belief that no war will arise with Russia, and the expectation of large specie arrivals. The discount market was unchanged. A large business was done in foreign stocks at considerably lower prices. The market was excited, but closed steadier.

Consols closed yesterday at 91⅞ a 92 for money.

The weekly bank return shows an increase in bullion in the bank of £118,000.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The market is inactive. Illinois Central 23 a 22 discount. Erie Railroad 60 a 61.

LONDON (evening), June 27.

Consols close at 92 a 92⅛ for money.

The latest sales were—Illinois Central 23 a 22 discount; Erie Railroad 60 a 61.

LONDON, June 24, 1863.

Confederate loan 3½ a 1½ discount.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—JUNE 27, A. M.

The breadstuffs market is generally dull. Richardson, Spence & Co. and others report—Flour dull and easier, quoted at 21s. a 24s. 6d. Wheat has a downward tendency and is nominal, red Western 8s 6d. a 9s 3d., red Southern 9s 3d. a 9s 6d. white Western 9s 9d. a 10s., white Southern 10s a 10s 9d. Corn steady, mixed 27s. a 27s 6d., white 30s. a 30s. 3d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—JUNE 27, A. M.

The market is generally dull. Various circulars report—Beef firmer, and finer qualities slightly improved. Pork inactive. Bacon steady for choice descriptions. Lard dull and easier. Tallow steady. Butter quiet.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET—JUNE 27.

The Brokers' Circular reports sugar steady. Coffee steady. Ashes quiet. Linseed oil firm at 43s. 3d. Spirits turpentine firm at 102s 6d. Sperm oil dull at 93s. Cod oil, sales small, at 40s. 6d. Petroleum is quoted by Donald English at 1s. 11d. a 2s. per gallon for refined, and 14s. 6d. per bbl. for crude.

LONDON MARKETS.

Baring Brothers' report Breadstuffs dull. Coffee firm. Iron quiet. Linseed easier. Spirits turpentine quiet at 100s. Petroleum steady, refined, 1s. 10d., crude, 14s. 6d. Linseed oil dull at 43s. a 44s. 3d. Rice very dull. Sugar quiet. Tea inactive. Tallow firmer. Sperm oil nominal at 93s. a 95s.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL (Saturday evening), June 27, 1863.

The sales of cotton were 6,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market is firm at unchanged quotations.

The breadstuffs market is flat, and quotations are barely maintained.

The provision market is quiet and steady. Beef is more buoyant.

The produce market is steady.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New York, April 27, Fairy, Woosung, May 7, Salem Mazimaing 10th, Horatia, 15th Pebble, Singapore; June 23, Industrie Brighton, 24th Providence, at Waterford; Stephen Crowell and Pioneer Weller, Londonderry; Laura, Brevern, 24th, Guy Mannering, at Gibraltar, 25th, Aurora Dreadnought and F. B. Cutting at Liverpool, Maid of Orleans in the Clyde.

Arrived from Philadelphia 17, Tonawanda and Fanny McHenry, at Liverpool, Tigris in the Clyde.

Arrived from Baltimore, 24th Concordia, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New York May 11, Wandering, from Penang. Joseph Jra Imjordhay, from Singapore; 9th, Juniata, and 19th, Storm Squall, from [illegible]

Sailed for San Francisco May 1, Buena Vista, from Hong Kong.

Ship James Marshal, Hong Kong for Bangkok put back. The Chinese crew mutinied and tried to take possession. Failing, they seized the boat and departed. The captain was severely injured.

Ship Good Nature, from Calcutta for Boston, put back leaky, having been ashore.

Ship Ingenio, from Calcutta for London, ran ashore in Hooghly, but got off and proceeded.

Ship East Indian received damage at Calcutta by going ashore.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Mr. W. H. Stiner's Despatches.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 6, 1863.

THE FOURTH.

The eighty-seventh anniversary of the Declaration of Independence was duly celebrated in this department yesterday. At sunrise the various national vessels in the harbor fired a salute, and at twelve M. a grand salute of thirty-five guns was fired from the fort, under the direction of Quartermaster John Livera. A similar salute was fired from the frigate Minnesota at Newport's News. Her Britannic Majesty's sloop-of-war Rinaldo displayed the Stars and Stripes at the head of the mainmast, and at meridian fired a salute of thirteen guns.

PARADE.

The Third regiment Pennsylvania artillery, Colonel Jos. Roberts, commanding, the present garrison of Fortress Monroe, paraded in full uniform. In the morning the officers of the regiment were handsomely entertained at the quarters of Colonel Roberts. A number of private parties rode some distance into the country to enjoy a picnic. The day was lovely and fair and everything wore a holiday aspect.

"AID AND COMFORT FOR THE REBELS."

[illegible]

News from San Francisco.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA AND JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 6, 1863.

Arrived ships Favorite, from New York, Golden State, from New York. The Chinese overland *Trade Report* has been received up to May 15. It says that General Gordon, commanding three thousand Chinese soldiers, disciplined by the late General Ward, had captured Taitsan from the rebels after a desperate resistance. The rebels were led by English, French and other officers. They fought skilfully with muskets, but failed for want of artillery. There is reason to fear that the time is not far distant when the rebels will become good and well armed soldiers. They are trying to buy artillery, and employ educated Europeans to teach the use of heavy guns.

Japanese dates to May 11 say the British Minister complains of the large sale of arms by the Americans to the Japanese.

In case of a war it is supposed that Jeddo will be blockaded.

Foo-Chow is being besieged.

The Fourth at Halifax.

HALIFAX, July 6, 1863.

The Americans, with some Nova Scotian friends, celebrated the Fourth by a dinner, at which Judge Jackson, United States Consul, presided. Union toasts were enthusiastically given. The report of the Union victory in Pennsylvania was received with three times three.

Deaths at Port Royal.

Wm. H. Jones, private, Co. E, 6th Maine Volunteers, June 15, typhoid fever.

Chas. Clapson, corporal, Co. A, 115th New York Volunteers, June 16.

James Wickens, private, Co. C, 115th New York Volunteers, June 17, typhoid fever.

James Irwin, captain of schooner L. E. Mulford, June 19, apoplexy.

Daniel Mangel, private, Co. D, 174th Pennsylvania Militia, June 9.

William Fleser, private, Co. A, 176th Pennsylvania Militia, June 7.

Samuel A. Gunsans, private, Co. F, 176th Pennsylvania Militia, June 6.

Jefferson H. Pike, private, Co. B, 11th Maine Volunteers, June 10.

Peter, Shiffert, sergeant, Co. F, 176th Pennsylvania Militia, June 7.

Official Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Missouri State Lotteries.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 365—July 7, 1863.

11, 44, 41, 46, 1, 48, 41, 17, 60, 55, 63.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 366—July 7, 1863.

71, 22, 23, 48, 12, 18, 59, 20, 3, 34, 41, 56, 11.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky.

EXTRA CLASS 465—July 7, 1863.

31, 15, 30, 40, 47, 16, 50, 36.

CLASS 466—July 7, 1863.

37, 57, 61, 13, 14, 67, 68, 30, 8, 23, 75, 35.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall street, N. Y., room No. 1.

Royal Havana Lottery.—Thirty per cent premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street.

The Latest Sensation Novelties in the way of dress are the elegant Summer Hats to be obtained of the unrivalled KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street. These Hats are of the lightest and most durable fabric, are made up in the latest Parisian style, and are articles of ornament as well as utility to every gentleman. Every possible style of Hat known to the trade may be found at this establishment.

General Meade. Photographic Cartes de Visite of this distinguished General for sale by CHARLES D. FREDRICKS & CO., 587 Broadway.

The Best Sewing Machine in the world—The Wood, with its valuable improvements entirely overcomes all imperfections. They are superior to all others for family and manufacturing purposes. Store No. 600 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, of Unequalled style and finish, at TAIT'S, corner of Cortlandt and Greenwich streets.

Eight Cartes de Visite for One Dollar, at BALCH'S, 183 Broadway. Skylight on the first floor.

Eight Perfect Cartes de Visite, with gilt edge, superior style and position, for $1, at RUSSELL'S, 391 Canal street, N. Y.

Sanford's Ethiopian Opera Troupe give their splendid performances this afternoon and evening at Barnum's. Tom Thumb & Co. at all hours.

Iron Fountains, Vases, Baskets, &c. HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM, 259 Canal street, east of Broadway.

Beautiful Complexion.—Laird's Bloom of Youth or Liquid Pearl, for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. All druggists and 439 Broadway.

W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world; instantaneous, harmless and reliable. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory, 81 Barclay street.

Wigs, Toupees, Hair Dye, Hair Dyeing and Batchelor's Cream, for beautifying the hair, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond street.

Thirty Years' Experience of an Old Nurse.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. [illegible]

[illegible]

SHIP NEWS.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

A [illegible]

[From the Richmond Whig.]

The Charleston Courier closes a timely suggestion to commending the situation of our government to the palmaceous and cultivation of Calisaya, for the preservation of the health of our soldiers [illegible]

PLANTATION BITTERS WILL CURE

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY, July 7—6 P. M.

The announcement this afternoon of the fall of Vicksburg, and the cheering advices from the Army of the Potomac, imparted a buoyant tone to public feeling to-day, and caused more cheerfulness in mercantile circles than has prevailed for some time.

Gold opened at 138⅝, and was dull at about that figure all the morning. In the afternoon it fell, on the announcement of the fall of Vicksburg, to 133¾, sold at the second board at 133, 133¼ and ⅜, and closed, at five P. M., at about 133. There was some business done in the forenoon in bills on the basis of 151⅞ for bankers' signatures. In the afternoon no one was willing to buy at any rate.

Money was worth 6 a 7 per cent on call. In some quarters a more active inquiry is reported in consequence of the increase of business on the Stock Exchange; but in others we heard of more money being offered than could be used. Debt certificates were steady at yesterday's advance. If the good news be confirmed, a great deal of money, now hoarded from distrust, will come into the market for employment.

A fair amount of business in stocks was done to-day, and at the morning board the uniform tendency was to higher prices. Pacific Mail rose 6 per cent, Erie ⅛, Erie preferred, ⅞, Harlem 3, Reading 1¼, Illinois Central 2, Southern old 2½, Cleveland and Pittsburg 1, Rock Island ⅜, Galena ½, Fort Wayne 1⅜. Hudson River was as mercurial as ever. The cash stock sold at 180, against 170 last evening; but at the very same moment the stock was opened at 160, seller fifteen days. This is the most remarkable corner ever known in the street, and will be remembered with pain by the bears for a long time to come. Governments were all firm, with a good demand for the coupon sizes. State stocks were steady. Ohio and Mississippi certificates rose 2 per cent. After the board the market was firm; Harlem rose 2 per cent, and Illinois Central 2½. On the news of the fall of Vicksburg, however, a sudden disposition to sell was developed, and Erie, Southern old, &c., were marked down 1½ per cent in a very few minutes. Many operators have a notion that the fall of Vicksburg ought to cause stocks to decline, though they cannot very readily give a reason for their belief. In the afternoon this notion led to free offerings of the leading speculative shares; but the commission houses appeared to have orders enough to absorb all the stock offered. Erie, as compared with the morning prices, was 1½ per cent lower, Southern old 4 per cent lower, Pittsburg 2¾, Harlem 2, &c. The amount of business done was large, however, and the indications were that the market will pretty rapidly recover. Hudson was let down to 160. Illinois Central was in very active demand, at an advance of 2¾ per cent. After the board the market was tame and dull, without change of prices. The following were the closing quotations of the day:—

U S 6's, '81, reg	103 a 104	Erie pref	101½	a	101¾
U S 6's, '81, cou	105 a 106	Hudson River	160	a	—
7.30 notes	106¼ a 106⅝	Harlem	94½	a	94⅝
U S 6's of 1874	98½ a —	Reading	—	a	103¼
Cert cert	98⅝ a 99	Mich So	78¼	a	78½
Gold	133 a 133	Mich So guar	114½	a	—
Mariposa	71½ a 72	Ill Central	108½	a	—
Cumberland	21½ a —	Cleve & Pitts	84½	a	84½
Canton	— a 29	Galena	91½	a	—
Brunswick	6 a 7	Toledo	110	a	—
Pacific Mail	181 a 181½	Rock Island	94	a	94
N Y Central	121½ a 121¾	Fort Wayne	66	a	—
Erie	93¾ a 94	Chic & N W	—	a	29½

The intelligence of the fall of Vicksburg led this afternoon to a fresh inquiry for Illinois Central, which, under the circumstances in which the stock is placed, may lead to a pretty lively time. Some months ago, when Illinois Central rose here to 115 a 116, all the loose stock in the London market came here for sale, and many London operators began to sell it short. It seems from the latest advices that the bulls have succeeded in *cornering the London market*, considerable sums are paid by the bears on settling days for the privilege of postponing deliveries, and the stock cannot be borrowed at any price. Meanwhile, here, it is rumored that the stock has found its way into the hands of a pretty strong party of believers in its intrinsic worth, and before all the shorts are delivered we may see another squeeze similar to those just witnessed in Harlem and Hudson River. The business of the company continues encouraging to holders, and the land sales since the 1st of January are over a million dollars. The interest on three-fourths of the construction bonds will this year be paid from the land fund, leaving the bulk of the very large earnings from traffic for the stock.

The aggregate amount of exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending July 7, was $3,414,929.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-day:—

Receipts	$4,317,335 68
For customs	136,123 00
Payments	4,289,063 58
Balance	24,435,783 30

The New York Equitable Insurance Company has declared a dividend of ten per cent, free from government tax, payable on the 10th inst.; the Merchants' Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent, payable on demand.

The statements of the Philadelphia banks for the last two weeks compare as follows:—

	June 29.	July 6.	
Capital stock	$11,835,155	11,835,155	
Loans	37,250,065	35,936,811	Dec. 1,313,254
Specie	4,209,343	4,210,145	Inc. 1,702
Due from oth. banks	1,820,5[illegible]	1,891,216	Inc. 141,214
Due to other banks	5,116 692	5,060,996	Dec. 55,696
Deposits	31,466,104	28 604 644	Dec. 2,861,560
Circulation	2,289,435	2 644,538	Inc. 7,103

The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:—

	1863. For the week ending July 4.	1863. For the season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co	36,162	281,217
Pennsylvania Coal Co	27,766	153,303
Total tons	63,928	444,520

For the same period last year:—

	1862. For week.	1862. For season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co	—	111,187
Pennsylvania Coal Co	—	114,324
Total tons	—	255,511

The following table shows the gold and silver production of every country in 1863, compared with 1846, or before and since California gold was made known. The general results are as follows:—

	1846.	1863.
California	—	70 000 000
Other portions of the United States	$1,500,000	60,000,000
British Columbia	—	6,000,000
Mexico	15,300 000	25 000,000
South America	15,000,000	15,000 000
Total, North and South America	$32,800,000	144 000 000
Russia	16,000,000	22,000,000
Other parts of Europe	6,000,000	8,000,000
Asia and Africa	6,000,000	5,775,000
Australia	—	70,000,000
New Zealand and British colonies	—	12,000,000
All other countries	—	5,000,000
Totals, 1846 and 1863	$62,000,000	271,615,000

Stock Exchange.

TUESDAY, July 7, 1863.

$10000 US 6's, '81, reg 106		150 shs Hud R RR s10 160	
5000 US 6's, '81, cou 106½		50 do ... b6 170	
9000 do ... 106		400 Harlem RR ... 93	
20000 do ... 105⅝		100 do ... s30 93½	
5000 US 5's, 5-20's cou 101½		300 do ... 94	
20000 US 6's, 1 y cer. 100⅛		400 do ... s10 94	
1000 do .. new 98⅜		600 do ... 94½	
14000 do ... 98⅜		2200 Reading RR ... 100	
1000 Tenn 6's, '90 60		600 do ... 103½	
18000 do ... 64		600 do ... s15 103⅝	
8000 do ... 64½		1000 do ... b15 106	
1000 do ... 65		400 do ... 105⅝	
2000 Virginia 6's ... 60		50 Mich Central RR 109½	
10000 N Carolina 6's 80		50 do ... 109⅝	
2000 Missouri 6's ... 72		50 Ill Cent full stock 98	
5000 do ... 72½		50 do ... 98½	
800 Ohio & Miss RR cf 50		50 Nor & Wor RR ... 59½	
5000 do ... 53		2500 Mich So & N Ind RR 80	
36000 do ... 51½		2700 do ... 87½	
1000 N Y Cent 7's, '76 118		100 do ... s10 87½	
5000 Erie 4th m bds 100		200 do ... s30 84½	
2000 Hud Riv 3d m b 121		300 do ... s30 84½	
5000 Har RR 2d mtg 103		200 do ... s20 87½	
1000 Mich Sou sk fd 108		100 do ... 87½	
8000 Ill Cen RR bds 119		2000 do ... 87½	
1000 do ... 118½		100 do ... 88½	
7000 Alt & T H 1 m e 1 101½		1000 do ... 82	
1000 Alt & T H 2d m pf 98		100 do ... s30 82	
10000 Alt & T H inc bds 83		200 do ... b10 89½	
4000 Chi & N W 2d m 60		200 do ... b30 83½	
3000 Lack & West bds 100½		100 do ... 000 82½	
1000 Mil & Miss 1 g 60		50 Mich S & N I gua 118	
10000 Tol & Wab bds 22½		100 Ill Cent RR scrip 108	
110000 American gold 138½		50 do ... 108½	
45000 do ... 138½		200 do ... 105⅝	
45000 do ... 138½		450 do ... 106	
10 shs Bank Comm 103½		150 do ... b30 108½	
56 Canton Company 27½		3000 Ill Cen sm 60 scrip 90	
10 Penn Coal Co 105		400 Clev & Pitts RR 85	
350 Cumb Coal pref 23		1400 do ... 84½	
50 Pacific Mail SS Co 181½		400 do ... s10 80½	
50 do ... 182½		700 do ... b30 87	
50 do ... 183		200 Galena & Chic RR 93½	
150 N Y Central RR 120½		150 do ... 94	
250 do ... 120½		500 Chicago & R I RR 94½	
400 Erie RR ... 93½		300 do ... s10 94½	
300 do ... 93½		150 Mil & P du Chi RR 65½	
200 do ... b10 93½		200 Toledo & Wab RR 76	
100 do ... b30 93½		1500 Pitts, Ft W & C RR 68	
44 Erie RR pref 102⅝		300 do ... s10 80½	
200 do ... 103		50 do ... s10 69	
00 Hudson Riv RR 170		200 do ... b60 70½	
250 do ... 179		50 Alton & T H RR pref 74½	
50 do ... s3 178½		100 do ... s15 74½	
350 do ... s3 176		100 do ... b30 70	
450 do ... s3 177		50 do ... 74½	
100 do ... s15 160		150 Chicago & N W RR 30½	
150 do ... s15 160		100 Chic & Alton pref 90	

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 US 6's, '81 reg 106	1300 shs Harlem RR 94
3000 Tenn 6's '90 66	300 do ... s10 94
10000 do ... 64½	400 do ... 94½
3000 Missouri 6's ... 72	600 Mich Cen RR ... 108
10000 do ... b10 72	10 do ... 107½
10000 do ... 71½	200 Clev & Tol RR ... 110
20000 American gold 133½	200 Chic & R I RR ... 95
20000 do ... 133½	150 Reading RR b15 104
140000 do ... 133	100 do ... 103½
2040 do ... 132¾	600 do ... 103½
160 shs Canton Co. 28	1010 do ... 103½
100 Cumb Coal pref 23½	500 do ... 103
60 Pac Mail SS Co. s30 181	300 Mich S & N I RR ... 78½
100 do ... 181	200 do ... 78½
100 do ... 181½	1000 do ... 79
200 N Y Cen RR ... 118½	200 do ... b60 79½
200 do ... 118½	100 Mich S & N I gua 114½
400 Erie RR ... 93½	300 Ill Cen RR scrip 120
200 do ... 94	100 do ... 109½
100 Erie RR pref. 101½	200 do ... 109½
200 do ... 101½	2000 Clev & Pitts RR 84
100 Hudson River RR 170	150 Gal & Chic RR 93

Sales at the Public Board.

ONE O'CLOCK P. M.

$15000 Am gold s3 138	1400 do ... 93¾
20000 do ... 138	100 Erie preferred ... 103¼
10000 do ... s3 137½	50 do ... 103½
10000 do ... 137½	150 Hud Riv RR ... s3 175
10000 Missouri 6's ... 70½	100 do ... 175½
100 shs Am Coal Co ... 65	250 do ... 178
200 Penn Coal Co ... 108	900 Harlem RR ... 98½
100 Cum Coal ... 23½	1400 Reading RR ... 106½

Personal Intelligence.

Hon. J. A. Gurley, Cincinnati; H. & H. B. Matteson, Utica; Capt. Oliver Eldridge, Boston; Capt. Peter Hordon, Troy; L. Butterfield, Utica; O. B. Holt, Ohio; Maj. Sherman, United States Army; Henry Ramsdell, Newburg, and W. H. Gregory, Albany, are stopping at the Astor House.

W. C. Wagley, Memphis; J. R. Gutheon, St. Louis; Lieut. Col. C. H. Ohio; New York Volunteers; Col. F. B. Ford, Ohio; L. Brett, Kansas; Rufus King, St. Paul; H. P. Bennet, Denver; Col. T. J. Carter, Kansas, and Ira Murdoch, Washington, are stopping at the Metropolitan hotel.

Prince de Metternich and Prince de Reuss have returned to Paris from their visit to Napoleon at Fontainebleau, and have resumed their diplomatic functions.

General Count de Montebello, aid-de-camp to the Emperor, left Paris on the evening of June 23 on his return to Rome.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—IN A NINTH AVENUE CAR, ON MONDAY evening, a Portemonnaie, containing a small sum of money. The owner can have it by proving property and paying for this advertisement, by calling at Broadway Hall, corner of Forty-seventh street and Broadway, third floor.

LOST—ON 27TH MAY LAST, FROM 37 FIRST AVENUE, a liver and white colored Setter Slut, answers to the name of Juno. $10 reward, or any reasonable amount, will be paid for her return to H. G., 32 Second street.

LOST—IN HARLEM, ON THE EVENING OF THE 4th, while passing from 124th street and Fourth avenue to Mount Morris, a Hand Ball, with steel chain, to which was attached a lady's gold Watch, Neck Chain and a gentleman's small Diamond Pin. Whoever will return them to Mr. J. D. Bankhout, at 120 Warren street, or to Mrs. E. O. Weeks, 124th street and Fourth avenue, will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—BETWEEN EIGHTH AND SIXTEENTH STS., Sixth avenue and Brevoort House, a Miniature Painting on ivory. Any person returning the same to the office of the Brevoort House will be handsomely rewarded.

LOST—IN FORDHAM, ON SUNDAY EVENING, JULY 5, a Gold Cameo Bracelet, also, an Engraved Gold Link Bracelet. Whoever will return the same to M. F. Higgins, 130 Sixth avenue, will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON JULY 1, IN MAILLARD'S SALOON, Broadway, or between there and Waverley place, a Portemonnaie, in which was the owner's name. The finder will receive $5 reward and the thanks of the owner by leaving the same at 153 West Forty-seventh street.

REWARDS.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ABOUT THE LAST OF JUNE, in New York city or Baltimore, a Memorandum Book, containing papers valuable only to the owner. Most of the papers bore the name or address of W. E. Webb. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked on leaving the book at the store of J. D. Eaton, No. 60 John street, New York. W. E. WEBB.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, IN MYRTLE AVENUE, BROOKLYN, a small gray shaggy Skye Terrier Dog. Had on a collar marked "R. Hoe, 30 East Sixteenth street, New York." Any one returning the dog to that address or 241 Jay street, Brooklyn, will receive a reward of $5.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, A BANK BOOK, NO. 211,200, [illegible]

THE MILITARY.

ATTENTION—DISCHARGED SOLDIERS WHO HAVE not received the $100 Bounty of the Paymaster can obtain the same by calling on WM. E. SHELDON, Counsellor, &c., No. 5 Beekman street, near Park Barracks.

AN INFORMAL MEETING OF THE HONORARY members of the [illegible] was held July 6, at the rooms of Company C, at which it was resolved that the honorary and other members of the regiment be requested to meet on Thursday evening, July 9, at 8 P. M., in the above room to take action in relation to reception of the regiment on its return from the seat of war.

DURYEE'S ZOUAVES, CAPTAIN HOFFMAN IS RE-cruiting a company of Heavy Artillery for New York Harbor Defences. He will be happy to see any of the Old Fifth at 121 Walker street, corner of Canal. $652 bounty.

DURYEA'S ZOUAVES—THE MEMBERS OF COMpany B, Fifth regiment N. Y. S. V. are requested to meet at 7½ o'clock this evening, at T. Briggs, corner of avenue B and Thirteenth street, to perfect arrangements for a picnic in benefit of W. H. Dyaner, a disabled comrade. A. WHITEHEAD.

FIFTEENTH NEW YORK CAVALRY—FIRST BATtalion, Lieutenant Colonel R. M. Richardson commanding. $250 bounty. formerly Seventeenth New York Volunteers. $250 bounty. Men of the old Seventeenth rally round your old officers. No more marching—no more knapsacks. The following old officers of the Seventeenth New York Volunteers are authorized, and are now ready, to enlist men for this organization:—Captain T. V. Foley, Company A, Yonkers; Lieutenant Irving D. Smith, Tarrytown; Captain Charles Hilbert, Company H, Westchester; Captain M. J. Kelly, Company G; Lieutenant M. A. Cowdrey, Company E, corner of Chambers and Centre streets; Lieutenant L. D. [illegible], Company I, Newark, Wayne county. Headquarters at [illegible] Clifton's, corner of Fourth street and Broadway.

HEADQUARTERS, THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT New York Volunteers, 697 Broadway, Lafayette Hall. $ 50 bounty paid. Hand money $2. Advance pay $ 3. Recruits received at these headquarters. This old regiment is now rapidly reorganizing, to be attached to the Veteran Corps. Those wishing to join the service in a crack regiment can now have the opportunity, in the old Thirty-eighth, under command of Col. AUGUSTUS FUNK, late Major. A good sergeant major required. Also a hospital steward wanted.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY A, TWENTY-FIFTH Regiment, New York Volunteers.—The members of Company A, Twenty-fifth Regiment, New York Volunteers, who have not turned over their arms and equipments, will assemble at the Park Barracks on Thursday, at [illegible] o'clock A. M. By command. Lieut. J. J. BRUCK, Commanding Company A, Twenty-fifth Regiment, N. Y. V.

HO! FOR NORTH CAROLINA!—SIXTEENTH NEW York Volunteer Artillery is being organized for General Foster's Department. Now is the time for the disbanded Veteran Infantry to serve their country without these long marches and heavy knapsacks. Bounty $552. Old soldiers can draw pay while recruiting. Apply at headquarters, 3[illegible] Broadway, to J. J. MORRISON, Lieutenant Commanding 16th N. Y. V. Artillery.

KINGS COUNTY VOLUNTEERS—HEADQUARTERS Montague Hall, Brooklyn. Three officers to get positions by giving evidence of their fitness to command. No commissions can be obtained by purchase. MICHAEL MURPHY, Col. Kings County Vols.

10 MUSICIANS REQUIRED FOR THE POST BAND of Fortress Monroe, Va. Pay of first class musician $34 per month. [illegible]

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A VERY HANDSOME SORREL HORSE FOR SALE, 8 years old, 15 hands high. Has trotted in [illegible], kind in all harness. Is a superior saddle horse, also harness. Inquire from 8 to 6 P. M., in stable, rear of 28 Pike street, entrance in Henry street.

A SPLENDID SADDLE PONY FOR SALE—11 HANDS high, 8 years old, well marked, bright bay, black mane and tail and feet, knows nothing but to go easy, warranted sound and kind and free from tricks. N. B.—Humbugs will please not trouble the owner, as the price is $250. To be seen at 477 Pearl street till sold.

A GOOD HORSE AND CART AND HARNESS WILL be sold cheap, on account of sickness. Is sound and kind. Apply at corner of Franklin and West streets.

A PAIR OF BEAUTIFUL GRAY MARES FOR SALE. Any family in want of a steady, serviceable, sound and otherwise well matched pair of Horses, can obtain such by early application at the stables of Wm. Gilmore, 277 Hicks street, near Atlantic, Brooklyn, who is authorized by the owner to sell without reserve. They are grays, about 15½ hands high, nearly thoroughbred, of fine style and action, and by any one able to appreciate good stock will not be passed without purchasing.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, BUSINESS WAGON AND Harness. The horse is gray, about seven years old, and in every way sound and kind. The wagon and harness have been used but a few months and are in good condition. Will be sold at a low figure, for cash only. Apply at 216 Canal street to HANNIES & HOSWELL.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF DAPPLE GRAY HORSES, 15½ hands high, long tails, seven years old; a dark chestnut Mare, 15½ hands high, seven years old, trots in three minutes, and a bay Horse, 15½ hands high, eight years old, all warranted sound and kind and all from Maine. To be seen at 402 Atlantic street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A GRAY MARE, 15 HANDS HIGH, 8 years old, gentle, sound and kind; a lady can drive her; she can trot a mile considerably inside of three minutes. Gentlemen of leisure, desiring a superior horse and willing to pay a reasonable price, may apply at the stable, 93 Mercer street. N. B.—Humbugs are respectfully solicited not to annoy the owner, as the price is $600.

FOR SALE—A ROAN MARE, WHO CAN TROT IN 2.50, 15½ hands high, sound and kind in all harness, a splendid saddle horse, also a bay Pony, 14 hands high, sound and kind in all harness, with depot Wagon and light Harness. The above will be sold cheap, as the owner has no further use for them. Apply at Smith's stables, No. 4 Irvington street.

FOR SALE—ONE NEW TWO SEAT SQUARE BOX TOP Wagon. A second hand no top Wagon, one Top Wagon, one Square Box Top Wagon, one four seat Rockaway. Apply at 96 West Twenty-fourth street.

FOR SALE—A GRAY HORSE, SIXTEEN HANDS high, eight years old, sound, kind in all harness and good under the saddle, stands without tying, suitable for any business; sold for want of use; price $150. Inquire at 118 Fourth avenue. Can be seen until sold.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF HORSES, 15 HANDS HIGH, 6 and 8 years old, fit for truck, carriage or any use, either single or double, warranted sound and kind, and will be sold cheap. Apply at Gilmore's stable, 277 Hicks street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A SMALL BLACK PONY, SUITable for a boy or young miss to ride or drive, very gentle and handsome, will be sold at a bargain. Inquire at 90 East Thirteenth street.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL PLACE—15 ACRES, OVERLOOKING the sea, large double House, necessary outbuildings, lawn, shade and fruit trees, and all in good order, for sale at a bargain, on easy terms. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, 13 Pine street.

FOR EXCHANGE—A COTTAGE AND SIXTEEN LOTS on Staten Island; variety of fruit, shade trees, &c.; will exchange for property in New York, Brooklyn, Bergen or vicinities. Address, giving particulars, J. H. W., box 133 Herald office.

FOR SALE—TWO AND THREE STORY BRICK AND and frame Houses in Seventy-eighth and Eighty-second streets, near the Central Park, all modern improvements. Apply at TURNER'S paint store, Eighty-sixth street, near Third avenue.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, ELEGANT RESIdence, modern style, containing 15 Rooms, range, bath, &c., fine and ample outbuildings, large amount of yard, shade, lawn, &c., with 100 acres excellent and highly cultivated wheat, grain and grass land, abundance of choice fruit, well fenced, timbered and watered, by a fine stream; also, good Grist Mill, doing a fine business, and three Tenant Houses on the premises; finely situated, near village in New Jersey, 1½ hours from city. W. F. SEYMOUR, 50 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VERY PRODUCTIVE FARM OF 200 acres, 150 under high cultivation, plenty fruit in variety, large house, fine outbuildings, plenty of locust timber, one of the best grain farms on Long Island; situated, [illegible] miles from Brooklyn by railroad, half an hour's drive from the station. To any person wanting a first class grain and grain farm this is a rare opportunity. Apply to E. A. CONKLIN, Atlantic street, near Smith, Brooklyn, or address box 316 Brooklyn Post office.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH, OR PART CASH AND TRADE for city lots—Dry Goods, Hardware, Jewelry, &c. Real bargains for dwellings, stores and lots. Apply to R. H. CRONK, 716 Eighth avenue.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY PLACE, THE late residence of [illegible], in the town of Livingston and county of Columbia, nine miles southeast from the city of Hudson. As a quiet and comfortable family residence this place possesses many advantages. It is near two very pretty and neat villages, containing post office, stores, churches, &c. The roads are excellent, the scenery very fine and the surrounding country extremely healthy. The dwelling house is of brick, large, comfortable and well built, with [illegible] recently built, adjoining barns, stable, gate lodge and fences all in good order. The trees on the place are old and remarkably fine, the land (seventy-eight acres) is the best in the country. Apply to WALTER LIVINGSTON, 61 Wall street.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT, A fine Residence with [illegible] acres of land, fruit, shade, barn, vegetable garden, horses, carriages, &c., everything desirable and ready. Apply to JAS. W. DOMINICK, No. 4 Chatham square.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—CHEAP COUNTRY RESIdence, new buildings. House contains nine rooms, fourteen acres, nice brook; fifteen miles in New Jersey; commutation $50. Particulars at Taylor's Carriage Repository, 66 Cedar street.

HOUSES, STORES AND LOTS FOR SALE—NEAR Hamilton ferry, in Brooklyn—$1,600 for two story frame House and Stable on Degraw street; $3,000 for three story brick House on Woodhull street; $3,100 for three story brick Store and Dwelling on Van Brunt street, near Sackett street, this building pays 15 per cent. Also for sale, one vacant Lot on Van Brunt street, near William street, and Lots on First, Second and Fourth places. Apply to E. B. KELLOGG, 133 Pearl street, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

For other Wants see Eleventh page.

A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOMAN WITH A FULL breast of fresh milk wishes to get a child to wet nurse, the best of references given. Call at 312 Hicks st., Brooklyn, room No. 4.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST RATE SERVANT as chambermaid or general servant in a private family; the best of city reference. Apply at 344 West 16th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

A VERY COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, WITH good city reference, wishes a situation as cook and assist with the washing, is a good baker of bread, biscuit, pastry, &c. &c. Inquire at 111 West 15th st., rear house.

A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO SPEAKS FRENCH and English, wishes to travel either to Europe or through the States with an invalid lady or a lady with children. Call on or address Mrs L., 131 East 31st st., east of 2d av., third floor, back room, for two days.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family, best city references from her last place. Call for two days at 256 7th av.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO understands all kinds of family sewing. Has no objection to assist in the care of growing children, and to go to the country. Best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 130 West 27th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION TO ATtend in a confectionery or ice cream and oyster saloon; understands the business. Address or apply to L. J., 128 West 16th st., N. Y., for one week.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, to do general housework, or would cook, wash and iron for a nice private family, is a good plain cook, first rate washer and ironer, has the best of city reference from her last place. Call at 170 West 18th st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do cooking; would have no objection to do housework, has the best of city reference. Can be seen till suited at 137 7th av.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and assist in washing, good reference from her present employer. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at 60 East 21st st.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION TO DO general housework in a small private family, good city reference. Call for two days at 330 West 22d st., N. Y.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waitress, in a private family, the best city reference given. Call at 23 Middagh st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, WASHER AND ironer, or to do general housework. Call for two days at 184 7th av. Good city references.

A GIRL LATELY LANDED AND EASILY TAUGHT, wishes a situation in a small family. Apply at 72 Duffield st.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children, no objection to the country; good reference. Call at 118 East 22d st., between 2d and 3d avs.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A SITUATION [illegible]

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE sisters, one as a good plain cook, washer and ironer and bread maker, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection in the country, prefer one house to live in; have eight years' city reference. Call for two days at 166 East 22d st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOman, to cook, wash and iron and to do general housework; not afraid to work. Good city reference. Call at 78 Dean st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE AS chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do general housework, and one as waitress and to do light chamberwork and sewing, the latter is willing to go to the country. Apply at their present employer's, 246 West 32d st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first class cook, can make good bread and biscuit, would assist in the washing and ironing if required. Apply at 10 [illegible] Court, between 11th and 12th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION AS chambermaid and waitress, best of city reference. Call at 139 13th st., near 7th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK WASH AND iron, by a respectable girl, has been accustomed to kitchen work for the last seven years; would do the housework for a small family. Call at 470 7th ave., between 39th and 40th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, A situation as chambermaid, or to do waiting. Has good city reference from her last place. Call at 93 West 18th st., between 6th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, to do chamberwork and waiting and to assist in the fine washing and ironing; good reference. Apply for two days at 109 East 20th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT COOK, good city reference. Apply for two days at 169 East 20th st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, FROM THE country, a situation to do general housework in a small family, is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; best of reference given. Call for three days at 350 10th av., N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid or waitress. Best of city references. Can be seen for two days at 69 Christopher st., first door, room No. 2.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITUATION. She has a little girl 3½ years old, and is most anxious to have her with her, to do general housework, is a good washer and ironer, wages no object besides having her little girl with her, best of city reference. Call at or address 590 2d av., top floor, front, between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL, AGED 15, A SITUATION to assist in the nursery or do light chamberwork. Can be seen at 75 6th av., one door from 15th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do general housework in a small family, or would do chamberwork and waiting and make herself generally useful, can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at 42 Atlantic st., front basement, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO do plain cooking, washing and ironing, has the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 126 West 37th street.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

[illegible]

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]

EXPRESSES.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

THE TRADES.

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

[illegible]

ASTROLOGY.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

LOAN OFFICES.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MR. WALLACK
begs to state that during the month of July his
THEATRE
will be let occasionally
DAY OR NIGHT,
FOR CONCERTS OR LECTURES.
Early notice will be necessary, as many applications have already been made.
For terms, &c., inquire of Mr. MOSS, Treasurer, Wallack's Theatre.

THE NEW IDEA. THE NEW IDEA.
[illegible] Broadway, corner of Broome street.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF THE NEW COMPANY
WEDNESDAY, JULY 8
THIRD APPEARANCE OF THE
GREAT MARTINETTI FAMILY
[illegible] MARTINETTI FAMILY
[illegible] Pantomime of the
GREEN MONSTER
AND THE
GRAND BALLET OF THE DREAM
[illegible]
GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT
[illegible]
PHILIPPE MARTINETTI,
MARIETTA [illegible]
CAMILLE MATHIEU,
JOHN SENIA
ALBERT MARTINETTI,
and DAVID BRAHAM.
[illegible] Matinee every Saturday, at 2½ o'clock.

AMERICAN THEATRE,
444 BROADWAY.
CLOSED FOR THE HEATED TERM
[illegible]
ON OR ABOUT THE 1ST OF AUGUST,
[illegible]

WONDER OF WONDERS
TO BE SEEN ONLY
AT THE
NEW YORK
MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
618 Broadway.

NATURE UNVEILED,
AT THE
NEW YORK
MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
618 Broadway.

AN IMPORTANT LECTURE
THIS EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY,
AT THE
NEW YORK
MUSEUM OF ANATOMY,
618 BROADWAY.

PATHOLOGICAL
[illegible]

MUSICAL.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible]

COPARTNERSHIPS.

[illegible]

THE LECTURE SEASON.

[illegible]

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Lee's Rebel Army at the Potomac.

THE RIVER A ROARING TORRENT.

Attempt to Cross the Rebel Trains on Scows.

Arrival of Meade's and Mulligan's Forces.

Desperate Battle on Monday and Tuesday.

THE REBEL ARMY TOTALLY ROUTED,

&c., &c., &c.

CAPTAIN JONES' CAVALRY FIGHT.

OUR BEDFORD CORRESPONDENCE.

BEDFORD, Pa., July 1, 1863.

I consider that great injustice has been done to the gallant Captain A. Jones, of the First New York cavalry, in the account given of his fight with Imboden's cavalry at McConnellsburg. The truth is that Captain Jones, with only thirty-five men of the First New York cavalry, did the fighting. He captured thirty-three men, one of whom was badly wounded, and killed two. I propose to give the facts as they were given to me by an actual and impartial witness.

THE START, HALT AND RECONNOISSANCE.

On Monday, the 29th June last, Captain Jones, with thirty-five men of the First New York cavalry, was sent out scouting towards Chambersburg. At eleven o'clock he halted his command at McConnellsburg, Fulton county, Pa., in order to obtain some information from the citizens of the place. At the same time he sent forward two of his men in the direction of Chambersburg, to reconnoitre. In a very short time they reported that the enemy, one hundred strong, were coming down the street.

THE CHARGE.

Captain Jones immediately ordered his men to form in line of battle and wait for the advance of the enemy. When they were within about seventy yards he gave the order to draw sabres and charge. The enemy, which now proved to be a portion of Imboden's force, under command of Captain Irvin, of the Eighteenth Virginia (rebel) cavalry, over fifty strong, immediately wheeled around and retreated rapidly towards Chambersburg. Our men pursued so closely and fired so rapidly that the enemy were unable to make a stand, although the Captain attempted to rally them when he got beyond the limits of the town. Notwithstanding the rebels turned in their saddles and fired frequently at our men, yet Captain Jones and his men dashed on regardless of the bullets which pierced their clothes.

THE PRISONERS.

After pursuing the enemy over one mile, Captain Jones found that he had, with four others, outdistanced the balance of his command, he therefore returned, to gather up his prisoners, when, to his surprise, he found he had taken man for man.

Among the prisoners were Captain Irvin and Lieutenant Jardin.

Captain Jones had only one man wounded. He had been captured by a rebel, and after surrendering his arms was shot. The rebel paid dearly for his cowardice and treachery, for, quick as thought, his head was nearly severed from his body by a severe blow inflicted by a brave Yorker.

Captain Jones had two bullets shot through his coat, and *his orderly cleared down a rebel who had fired twice* at him. I feel that justice demands this tribute to the bravery of the gallant Jones.

OUR HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 6, 1863.

There is a lull in the news to-day, which has poured in so rapidly upon us for the last few days. The question is, what does this portend? Why, in the first place, that there is no fighting in progress, and, secondly, that the two armies are manoeuvring for the final contest. The rebel general is trying his chances of escape, while our victorious army is undoubtedly manoeuvring to catch his army before he can cross the Potomac. The chances are, therefore, that another great battle, resulting in the total destruction of the once formidable rebel army of Virginia is close at hand. This struggle cannot by any possibility be delayed three days longer.

THE MILITIA OF PENNSYLVANIA

have responded gallantly to the Governor's call. Already the full sixty thousand men are mustered in, and "still they come." Of these about thirty thousand have proceeded down the Cumberland Valley and formed a junction with our veteran Army of the Potomac, and the rest are in camps of rendezvous in Reading, Pittsburg, Harrisburg, Lancaster and other places throughout the State.

THE STORM AND ITS EFFECTS.

The rains, which have probably been induced by the terrific hail so which have just occurred, are a most fortunate circumstance. The Susquehanna has already risen two feet, and the Potomac is reported much higher. There is but at the present moment a good ford on the Potomac south of Hancock. Now is the time to drive the rebels towards it. Some fears are entertained that if they were hard pressed they might retire north and devastate the country as long as they were able, for revenge. This is very unlikely, as long as it is true that self preservation is the first law of nature.

The room given to the reporters in the Capitol by Major Sees has been taken again by some of the government officials. Mr. George H. Morgan, the State Librarian, and Major Sees, the Superintendent of Telegraphs, have, in the most gentlemanly manner, thrown open the library for the use of the HERALD's corps, and afforded them every other facility in their power. If it had not been for the kindness of these gentlemen we might have been put to considerable inconvenience.

MR. C. H. GRAFFEN'S DESPATCH.

GETTYSBURG, July 6, 1863.

THE DAMAGE DONE TO GETTYSBURG AND VICINITY BY THE REBELS.

The town of Gettysburg, which I left last night, has not been injured as badly as reported. I am not aware that, except in window glass, it has fared worse than Carlisle. On the road this morning I passed hundreds of farmers returning with their cattle and goods. From the best estimate I can make in the official visits to the counties invaded by the rebels, the loss of horses will not exceed six thousand.

DEPARTURE OF THE TROOPS—THE WEATHER.

The troops left yesterday morning and evening, and in the very best of spirits, cheering and singing hopeful songs. They committed to your correspondent's care hundreds of letters, which have been mailed to their respective address.

The whole country from Gettysburg to Harrisburg has been visited by a destructive and terrible storm. Several lives have been lost, many bridges swept away and much damage done. The probabilities are that the storm has swollen the Potomac.

HEAVY FIRING

was heard on the line from Gettysburg to this point. It is supposed to be our advance shelling the retiring forces of the enemy.

THE DEAD BURIED.

When I left the dead had all been interred.

MR. F. G. CHAPMAN'S DESPATCH.

BALTIMORE, July 7, 1863.

I have just conversed with Professor Lowe, the celebrated aeronaut of the Army of the Potomac, and others who came from the seat of war at ten o'clock last night, and are the latest arrivals from the front. Their descriptions of the field are perfectly thrilling.

THE WOUNDED AND THEIR FEELINGS—THE PRISONERS.

The rebel wounded now in our hands outnumber our own two to one. Our wounded heroes are joyous even in their woe, and cheerful in their suffering. The rebel wounded are not the less joyous, for they say that they can see in the [illegible] rising of the day star of peace. Our [illegible] has not been over estimated. We are [illegible] to the rear the crowded crowds of rebel prisoners, and the great wagons of the army loaded down with the stolen products of the devastated country.

CAPTURED ARMS.

My informants saw car loads upon car loads of small arms upon the railroad which had been captured from the enemy. They estimate that at least forty thousand rebel muskets have already fallen into our hands. There are not over one half of the engines of destruction which General Lee brought with him now in the possession of his army.

Our forces are following up their advantage and making terrible havoc upon the rebel rear.

THE INSTANCES OF PERSONAL BRAVERY

and self denying patriotism displayed by our troops would fill volumes. Mr. Lowe saw upon Cemetery Hill a long line of curious looking breastworks, which upon examination turned out to be haversacks and knapsacks, filled with sand by the soldiers and piled up for defence. As they had at that point no spades or shovels, the boys had scooped up the earth with their hands, filled their hard tack receptacles and coolly awaited the onset.

THE REBEL ROUT AND ITS EVIDENCES.

All along upon the roads leading from Gettysburg in the direction of Lee's retreat the fullest evidences are visible of the total routing the rebels have received. Wagons, caissons, gun carriages, harness and officers' baggage, camp cooking utensils, and debris of all kinds from the wreck are scattered in most confused profusion.

Prisoners continue to arrive here by almost every train. Fifteen hundred came down in night from Frederick, and about six hundred and fifty were brought over the Northern Central Railroad from the field at Gettysburg.

THE NUMBER OF REBEL PRISONERS

which have arrived here, registered by Colonel Fish, Provost Marshal, *foots up to over eleven thousand, aside from the wounded in our hospitals, and the cry is still they come.* The prisoners arriving here are the hardest looking set of mortals I ever beheld or imagined. None of them are uniformed, except that they are uniformly dirty, ragged and saucy. No one who has seen them march through our streets blames the copperheaded Pennsylvanians for skedaddling on their approach.

THE NEWS FROM VICKSBURG

failed to create any great fuss here to-day, as it seemed impossible that two such victories could come together on the Fourth of July. People were inclined to believe it a canard until towards night, when it began to gain credence.

PURSUIT OF THE RETREATING REBELS.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., July 6—2 P. M.

A despatch from General Meade, who is in the advance, announces that the rebels are rapidly retreating.

We are now moving all our sick and wounded in this vicinity into town.

FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.

The Twelfth army corps is on the march, and is now moving in haste through Littlestown, towards Williamsport, to cut off the retreat of the flying rebels.

Our left wing has just received marching orders.

Part of the artillery and cavalry belonging to General Pleasonton's command is in motion towards Frederick.

GENERAL STONEMAN RESTORED TO HIS COMMAND.

WASHINGTON, July 6, 1863.

General Stoneman leaves to-night to take command of the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac.

THE BRIDGE AT CARLISLE REPAIRED.

CARLISLE, Pa., July 7, 1863.

The long trestle work destroyed by the rebels has been so far repaired as to enable the cars to get over it at noon to-day. The trains can then run to Scotland.

There are no rebels here, notwithstanding all reports you may hear. Colonel A. K. McClure, and many others of prominence in Franklin county, are here, and do not anticipate anything serious from the rebel labors.

OUR TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM MERCERSBURG.

BEDFORD, July 7, 1863.

Telegraphic communication has been opened with Chambersburg.

It is believed the rebel army is falling back from Cashtown.

Our forces were withdrawn from Mercersburg during last night, bringing off a number of stragglers from the rebel cavalry and some prisoners.

GEN. SEDGWICK CLOSE UPON THE REBELS.

CARLISLE, Pa., July 6—6 P. M.

Reliable accounts from the front state that the rebels are in full retreat towards Hagerstown. They were at *Williamsport at six P. M. on Sunday.*

General Sedgwick is close in their rear, with 25,000 fresh men.

The rebel loss is estimated at 30,000.

The battle field is strewn with dead and wounded for miles.

THE REBELS RECONNOITERING THE POTOMAC.

POOLE'S FERRY, July 6, 1863.

General Jenkins has made off with his rebel cavalry.

A portion of the rebel cavalry under General Lee is reconnoitring the Potomac for a ford.

THE REBEL RETREAT BY HARPER'S FERRY CUT OFF.

FREDERICK, Md., July 6, 1863.

General McReynolds sent forward a force to-day to discover the enemy towards Harper's Ferry.

The iron bridge at that place was so far destroyed as to be impracticable for the retreating rebels.

The rebels are retreating from Gettysburg in all directions.

A wagon train conveying away wounded men was captured, with its guard of nine hundred and sixty-four men, to-day. They will be sent to Baltimore to-day.

Portions of the rebel army have passed through the South Mountain, but the Potomac is high and their pontoons are destroyed.

General Kilpatrick is after the rebels sharply.

GEN. LEE TO OCCUPY THE MARYLAND HEIGHTS.

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 7, 1863.

General Couch received information to-day, which is considered reliable, that General Lee intends occupying and holding the Maryland Heights until his army can recross the Potomac.

There is no news here to-day from the Army of the Potomac.

ANOTHER BATTLE EXPECTED.

HANOVER, Pa., July 5, 1863.

Our cavalry has not ceased to harass the rebel rear.

The rebels have abandoned their wounded, and they are now mostly in our hands.

We have buried large numbers of their dead.

Gen. Farnsworth's body was recovered to-day.

Our scouts report that Gen. Lee is straining every nerve to gain a strong position in the South Mountain Gap.

Lee is in the country roads, which are almost impassable, and his men and animals are reported to be exhausted with their great fatigue.

Another battle is imminent.

HEAVY FIRING AT WILLIAMSPORT.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 6—P. M.

Heavy firing is heard in the direction of Clear Spring and Williamsport.

It is supposed that Mulligan has come up from Hancock.

The enemy appear to be retreating in all directions.

General Gregg is in full pursuit.

General Buford is reported at Hagerstown, with the regular Union cavalry.

Generals Fitzhugh Lee, W. F. Lee and Wade Hampton were at Marion on Sunday night, with a wagon train seven miles long and two thousand cavalry.

The citizens are bringing in large numbers of prisoners.

All accounts agree that the Potomac is much swollen.

It was General Longworth, not Longstreet, that was killed.

CASUALTIES.

Colonel John S. Austin, of the Third Excelsior regiment, previously reported killed, is wounded in the arm.

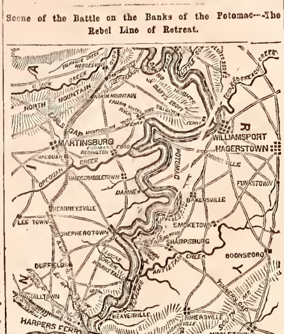
Lieutenant Wm. H. La Rue, Co. E, 122d New York volunteers, is wounded.

COL. HUSTEN, OF THE EIGHTY-SECOND, KILLED.

Colonel James Husten, of the Eighty-second New York Volunteers, was among the victims at the late battle of Gettysburg, where he fell mortally wounded while nobly leading on his men. The melancholy intelligence of the death of this brave officer reached this city yesterday in the shape of a telegram to Sheriff Lynch, who is an intimate friend of the family of deceased. All who knew Colonel Husten will feel unfeigned grief at his loss. The deceased was formerly a captain in the Second New York State Militia, the members of which corps almost idolized him for his soldierly and manly demeanor. Shortly after the outbreak of the present rebellion he joined the legions of the Union, and fought his way up to the colonelcy of the Eighty-second. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss.

THE FIGHT AT WILLIAMSPORT.

Scene of the Battle on the Banks of the Potomac—The Rebel Line of Retreat.



THE REMAINS OF GENERAL ZOOK.

Alderman Farley, chairman of the Committee on National Affairs, has received the following from Aldermen Ottiwell, Long and Mitchell and Councilman Brandon:—

HARRISBURG, July 7, 1863.

The sub committee sent to the seat of war for the purpose of procuring the body of General Zook, and to look after the welfare of the troops from the city, arrived here this morning. Communication being cut off, it will be impossible to reach the front to-day. Those of our men now in hospital are doing well. The cars are principally exhausted. Called on Governor Curtin for aid in getting to the front, but were unable to get any assistance from that quarter.

THE FUNERAL OF GENERAL REYNOLDS.

OUR LANCASTER CORRESPONDENCE.

LANCASTER, Pa., July 5, 1863.

Yesterday was the anniversary of our independence. It was a sad day for Lancaster, for her gallant son, Major John Fulton Reynolds, was buried here at noon. He died on the 1st of July, 1863, while gallantly leading his men on to victory. His body was sent around by way of Philadelphia, and reached Lancaster yesterday morning at eleven o'clock. After some little delay the procession marched from the depot in the following order:—The hearse, drawn by two dark bays, then followed carriages, containing the members of his staff and family [illegible], after these the ministry of the different churches, and an immense concourse of people, which gradually dwindled down as the remains reached the graveyard.

The funeral services were performed by the Rev. Mr. Powell, of the Presbyterian church, and the Rev. Mr. Mombert, of the Episcopal church, and a Lutheran clergyman from Lebanon, Pa., whose name I have been unable to find out. The ceremony was very impressive. The coffin was a metallic one, and bore the simple inscription, "John F. Reynolds, U. S. Army, July 1st, 1863," engraved on a silver plate. The coffin was covered with flowers and draped with the American ensign.

In the death of General Reynolds this city and country have suffered an irreparable loss. The flags are all draped in mourning, and are flying at halfmast. Yesterday was a dull, sad and dreary day for Lancaster. We had no heart to do anything to celebrate the birthday of our national independence.

The following members of General Reynolds' staff were present:—Major Riddle, Captains Wild and Mitchell, and Lieutenant Rosengarten.

The funeral was the same as that of a private citizen. The following extract from one of our daily papers explains why General Reynolds had not a military funeral:—

It is the desire of the family that no civic demonstration whatever be made at the funeral. In the absence of the necessary military force to constitute the funeral escort provided by the regulations of the army, the only military escort will be a guard of honor composed of discharged soldiers who served under his command in the field.

CONDITION OF MAJOR GENERAL BUTTERFIELD.

BALTIMORE, July 7, 1863.

Major General Butterfield passed through the town to-day for his home in New York. His injuries are more severe than at first supposed. He suffers internally and moves about with difficulty.

General Warren is now performing the duties of chief of staff.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Desperate Battle at Williamsport.

COMPLETE ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

Capture of Immense Quantities of Cannon, Colors and Wagons,

&c., &c., &c.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENTS TO HEAD OFF THE REBELS.

BALTIMORE, July 7—Evening.

I have news from General Meade which I cannot telegraph, but I can say that if Lee endeavors to get back into Virginia by any of the fords by which he crossed two weeks ago, he will be in a worse fix than a small rat in a big steel trap.

THE HARRISBURG TELEGRAMS.

HARRISBURG, July 7, 1863.

The rebel army, or what is left of it, is now concentrated in the vicinity of Williamsport. Everything indicates that it is at that point. It will attempt the hazardous experiment of recrossing the Potomac into Virginia. Our army is on its heels, closely following it up, and it is probable an engagement had already been fought there to-day.

This afternoon reports have reached headquarters that heavy artillery firing was progressing, but whether this was merely skirmishing to feel the rebel position or a serious engagement is not known. It is certain, however, that the final and by far the most decisive contest of the present momentous campaign will take place immediately in the neighborhood of Williamsport.

HARRISBURG, July 7—6 P. M.

Information received here proves beyond a doubt the continued retreat of the rebels towards Hagerstown and Williamsport, with the intention of crossing the Potomac. Their wagon trains are all in front, and are being ferried across slowly in two flatboats.

The Potomac is very high—bank full—and they cannot cross, their only pontoon bridge having been destroyed. A large force of infantry prevented the capture of Williamsport by General Buford with his cavalry.

Our army is fast following them up, and a great battle will be fought before they succeed in getting away. This fight, it is hoped, will result in the capture or dispersion of the whole of Lee's army.

A despatch from London says a gentleman who arrived from Williamsport states that a big fight was then going on, and that there were no rebels in the vicinity of Greencastle.

The whole rebel army appears to be on the bank of the river, and is, no doubt, making a desperate fight.

HARRISBURG, July 7—Evening.

I have just received later and important intelligence from Williamsport.

The rebels were drawn up along the bank of the Potomac. The river was rolling and surging brimful. The enemy had no pontoon bridges, and were ferrying their wagons across under great difficulty in two scows. The operation was so slow that it simply amounted to a stand still.

Our army had already arrived at the scene, and *at four o'clock this afternoon a furious battle was progressing, in which the annihilation of the rebel army was almost reduced to a certainty.*

HARRISBURG, July 7—10:20 P. M.

The latest report here is that the whole rebel army is *routed in utter panic.*

They are fleeing in all directions, throwing away arms, abandoning guns, trains and everything for life.

HARRISBURG, July 7—11 P. M.

The militia in Gen. Couch's department continue to bring in stragglers and deserters in ones, twos and squads.

The rebel pontoons at dam No. 4 on the Potomac have been destroyed by our forces. Troops continue to push forward from this point in large numbers.

Trains run over the Cumberland Valley Road now as far as Shippensburg. The Northern Central Railroad will be in operation to-morrow to Baltimore.

A salute was fired at the fort here this evening in honor of the fall of Vicksburg, and there is great rejoicing here over the defeat of Lee. It is intensified by the news from Vicksburg. Persons of secession proclivities have suddenly become Union men to-day.

THE CHAMBERSBURG TELEGRAMS.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 7, 1863.

From all indications it seems the enemy is making every effort to recross the Potomac in the neighborhood of Williamsport.

Last night our cavalry was within one mile of Waynesboro. The enemy were then at Waynesboro in heavy force, having made preparations to repel an attack there. We could hear heavy firing during the evening and part of the night, that seemed as though an engagement was going on in the neighborhood of Hagerstown. This morning the enemy's train was in Hagerstown, going towards Williamsport.

Some two hundred rebels were in Greencastle last night. All is quiet there now.

On Sunday last a train nearly ten miles long, principally with wounded, passed through Waynesboro. There are several barns near here having many rebel wounded in them. In a schoolhouse barn there are also about one hundred rebel wounded.

It is reported that there are a large number of rebel deserters in the mountains. The Eighteenth New York cavalry captured one hundred and sixty wagons near Mercersburg, also about five hundred prisoners. Captain Boyd's command, consisting of a portion of the First New York cavalry and Blackburn's Anderson troop, have just captured seven wagons, twenty-nine mules, thirty-four horses and sixty-eight prisoners. Yesterday this same force took ten horses and forty-four prisoners.

During the retreat the enemy's train was driven along in the most disorderly manner.

Our citizens, mounted, have started out in all directions to bushwhack the rebels.

The enemy is concentrating his forces to hold the Shepherdstown Ford. Gen. Meade is looking after him sharply, and another battle on the old Antietam field is more than probable. Lee's army, although defeated, is not so much demoralized but that it will make an obstinate resistance.

CHAMBERSBURG, July 7—Evening.

There are no rebels now in the Cumberland Valley. The whole force under General Lee has retreated to the line of the Potomac, near Williamsport, where they are endeavoring to cross with Mulligan in front and Pleasanton in the rear.

There was fighting near Williamsport up to late last evening, resulting in victories to our troops at every point.

General Meade has routed them everywhere, and it is thought that the invasion is now at an end, and General Lee is endeavoring to cross with a shattered and demoralized army from which nothing brilliant can be expected during the rest of the war.

We have taken a vast number of prisoners, in addition to stores, guns, wagons, colors, &c., and our captures are being momentarily augmented. The prisoners and wounded are in a pitiable condition.

The rebels acknowledge, in the recent invasion and actions on the field in the Cumberland Valley, overwhelming and disastrous defeats. Much injury will yet be inflicted upon the enemy as he crosses the river and retreats up the Shenandoah Valley.

THE SHIPPENSBURG TELEGRAMS.

SHIPPENSBURG, July 7—Midnight.

Telegraphic communication was resumed to this point to-night; also railroad communication. As much public demonstration was made over these occurrences as though a new species of civil nation had been created.

Everything is now quiet here. Business is being resumed, some of the stores being open with what little they have left for sale.

The weather is threatening more rain.

I hear our people are capturing much property on account of the inability of the rebels to get it out of the mud—such as wagons, caissons, and even a few guns.

THE BEDFORD TELEGRAMS.

BEDFORD, Pa., July 7, 1863.

Heavy cannonading has been heard all day in the direction of Williamsport.

It is supposed that our cavalry have had a serious engagement with the enemy.

LEE'S CHANCES OF ESCAPE.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1863.

Apprehensions are entertained that the retreating army of General Lee may find some means of crossing the Potomac and escaping its pursuers. Although all the bridges across the river that were known have been destroyed, it is feared that others have been placed higher up the river.

If Lee is compelled to go to Hancock to make a crossing, he will be able to take with him only a small part of the splendid army with which he entered Maryland.

Major S. Herbert Lacey, aid of General Ewell, Army of the Susquehanna, who was wounded and captured by Fitz Hugh Lee's cavalry, near Carlisle, last Friday, arrived in town to-night, having visited General Meade after being paroled. He left Frederick at half past one o'clock this afternoon.

It is the impression in military circles at headquarters that Lee's army is not entirely broken, and that pursuit over roads cut up by his retreating trains will be very difficult, on account of recent rains. It is certain, also, that if Lee's army escapes they will carry off a very large amount of supplies from the storehouses and farms they have sacked during their raids.

Lee is supposed to be entrenching at South Mountain, and if not allowed to escape will give battle there.

Major Lacy learned positively, while a prisoner with Fitz Hugh Lee, that the reason why the rebel army did not capture Harrisburg was that the people in that region had informed them that General McClellan was at Harrisburg with thirty thousand troops.

AFFAIRS AT CARLISLE AND VICINITY.

CARLISLE, July 7, 1863.

The railroad bridge was finished to-day. The road is now open to Scotland creek bridge, this side of Chambersburg. Between those points about three miles of the road is destroyed, and also about the same distance between Chambersburg and Hagerstown.

Eight rebel dead were found yesterday in a wheat field which they occupied the night they bombarded the town. This makes eighteen killed in all that night.

Hundreds of strangers arrived to-day in Harrisburg, on their way to Gettysburg.

Major Bell, commanding the troops here, sent yesterday to Harrisburg 183 rebel prisoners, and this afternoon thirty four more, including two captains. Most of them were deserters, picked up by the militia.

PENNSYLVANIA CLEAR OF REBELS.

CARLISLE, July 7, 1863.

Deserters are arriving hourly, picked up straggling on the mountains—glad to get out of the rebel army. It is probable there are no rebels in Pennsylvania to-day. The militia force is large, and daily increasing in effectiveness.

The railroad is repaired from here to Scotland. It will be all open in a few days.

Governor Curtin arrived here at midnight.

IMMENSE STORES SAVED.

BALTIMORE, July 7, 1863.

Capt. E. P. Fitch, depot quartermaster at Martinsburg, Va., arrived in this city to-day at about one o'clock with his train of wagons, horses and government stores, amounting in value to over a million and a half. It will be remembered that it was said that much of this property had been destroyed and captured by the rebels on General Milroy's retreat from Martinsburg last Sunday week.

REJOICING IN WASHINGTON.

Speeches of the President, Secretary Seward, Secretary Stanton, General Halleck and Others.

WASHINGTON, July 7, 1863.

About dark this evening a call was published for a gathering of the Union people of Washington to call upon the President to congratulate him upon the glorious news of the fall of Vicksburg. The band of the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts headed the procession, which had begun to be formed at the National Hotel. By the time it reached the White House an immense crowd was there assembled, filling all the available space in front of the mansion. After a few patriotic airs from the band, the President responded to the call and spoke as follows:—

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT.

FELLOW CITIZENS.—I am very glad indeed to see you to-night, and yet I will not say I thank you for this call, but I do most sincerely thank Almighty God for the occasion on which you have called. (Cheers.) How long is it—eighty odd years—since on the Fourth of July for the first time in the history of the world a nation, by its representatives, assembled and declared as a self-evident truth that "all men are created equal." (Cheers.) That was the birthday of the United States of America. Since then the Fourth of July has had several very peculiar recognitions. The two most distinguished men in the framing and support of the Declaration of Independence were Thomas Jefferson and John Adams—the one having penned it and the other sustained it the most forcibly in debate—the only two of the fifty-five who sustained it being elected Presidents of the United States. Precisely fifty years after they put their hands to the paper it pleased Almighty God to take both from this stage of action. This was indeed an extraordinary and remarkable event in our history. Another President five years after was called from this stage of existence on the same day and month of the year, and now in this last Fourth of July, just passed, when we have a gigantic rebellion, at the bottom of which is an effort to overthrow the principle that all men were created equal, we have the surrender of a most powerful position and army on that very day—(cheers)—and not only so, but in a succession of battles in Pennsylvania, near to us, through three days, so rapidly fought that they might be called one great battle on the 1st, 2d and 3d of the month of July, and on the 4th the cohorts of those who opposed the declaration that all men are created equal, "turned tail" and ran. (Long continued cheers.) Gentlemen, this is a glorious theme, and the occasion for a speech, but I am not prepared to make one worthy of the occasion. I would like to speak in terms of praise due to the many brave officers and soldiers who have fought in the cause of the Union and liberties of their country from the beginning of the war. There are trying occasions not only in success, but for the want of success. I dislike to mention the name of one single officer lest I might do wrong to those I might forget. Recent events bring up glorious names, and particularly prominent ones, but these I will not mention. Having said this much I will now take the music.

After the close of the President's speech, the band played national airs, and marched out into the avenue. From some misunderstanding they turned to the right and marched down to the corner of Fifteenth street, but finally got the right track and proceeded to the War Department.

SPEECH OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

After playing one or two national airs, Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, came out and returned thanks to the assemblage for the honor done him. He said that the first thing that brought General Grant into prominence, and gave the nation faith in him, was his answer to the demand of the rebel general at Fort Donaldson that he should surrender, affording him six hours in which to reply, and that he proposed to move immediately upon the enemy's works. From that time he has been moving upon the enemy's works, and has taken them one after the other, until the crowning triumph of all had been achieved on the anniversary of the national independence, just passed by, taking possession of the greatest of the rebel strongholds, Vicksburg. He also spoke of the great triumph which had been achieved by the Army of the Potomac, under Gen. Meade, and which had covered that army with imperishable glory and renown. In these last great victories, he said, we had achieved double triumphs—one over the army and foes of the nation, and another over the sneaking traitors and copperheads of the North, who would be driven hissing to their holes. In conclusion he said, I take pleasure in introducing to you the Commander-in-Chief of the armies, under whom Gen. Grant has won his victories, and who has from the first stood by him with firm and unfaltering faith and trust.

SPEECH OF GENERAL HALLECK.

General HALLECK then came forward and was received with considerable enthusiasm. He said—I thank you, gentlemen, for this kind reception. We have great cause for rejoicing to-night. In the East and in the West our armies have won great victories, beneath which the whole fabric of the rebellion is struggling in its last agonies. When two years ago I took command of the Army of the West, U. S. Grant was under my command, and has been ever since. He has during that time fought fifteen battles and won fifteen victories. Whenever he moves upon the enemy's works it is to carry them. On the Fourth of July he moved into the enemy's works at Vicksburg, and to-day or to-morrow he will be in Port Hudson. General Halleck continued to speak for a short time longer in a eulogistic manner of the armies of the West and the East and of their generals, and said they would go on from victory to victory until every spark of the rebellion had been crushed out, and the copperheads, as his friend, the Secretary had said, were driven hissing to their holes.

OTHER SPEECHES.

He was followed by the Hon. Henry Wilson, Senator Wilkinson of Minnesota, Hon. E. B. Washburne, and Senator Lane of Kansas, in eloquent and appropriate speeches, which were enthusiastically received and responded to by the thousands of people who had assembled to celebrate the glorious occasion.

After repeated cheers for Generals Grant, Meade, Banks and others, a portion of the throng disappeared, and the band returned to their camp on Capitol Hill.

The demonstration was very enthusiastic, and the rebels and copperheads seemed to excite the equal detestation of the crowd, with a preponderance against the copperheads.

SPEECH OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

While the band proceeded to the War Department, an immense crowd gathered around the mansion of the Secretary of State, who was soon brought to the window by the vociferous cheering and calls.

Governor Seward thanked those who had thus called upon him for this popular demonstration of their joy over the victory just announced. He had considered it the part of a patriot and statesman if possible to avert the condition of public affairs we had lately witnessed, and following the sublime example of Him who had died to save the world he had prayed that this bitter cup of domestic dissention might be put away from our lips. The discord of our country was calculated to gladden the worst of despotisms, but the country would survive the shock it was called upon to endure. No nation can perish that has a spark of popular virtue left. The people are the guardians of the national lilies and national greatness and prosperity. No nation can be saved except by the sacrifice of individuals. In the language of the Scriptures, we must renounce father, mother, brother, all for our country's sake; we must give up our treasures, our affections, we must make sacrifices, give up everything to be saved. For himself, he had surrendered all. There was not a child of his capable of bearing arms who had not been freely given to the service of the country. If he would not preserve our nationality he was here to be buried in its ruins. If he had to fall, he wanted to fall in the streets of the Capital of his country, and be trampled under the heel of the assassins of its freedom and greatness. He had chosen for his fellow leader Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. He was for this Union with slavery if it could be, and without slavery if he could have it so. (Tremendous cheering.) There is now a new issue. Away with the dead past. The future will develope who shall govern this great country. Neither wisdom nor virtue came into existence with this people. They will not die with the result of this contest. Presidencies, secretaryships, foreign legations, presented no temptations to him. He was ready to put them all away from him. If his country would be saved he should never accept official position at the hands of his countrymen. He had been censured for the prediction that the rebellion would be ended in ninety days. It would have been ended in that time—it would, in fact, have been ended before it was begun, if the counsels of true patriots had been heeded. It has been protracted by the hopes held out of foreign interference. It had thus dragged its slow length along, with blood and carnage in its track, through two long years, but in this beginning of the third year we had just attained the beginning of the end. We have seen the stars one by one falling away from our national firmament, but now we are to witness the joyful sight of star after star, after wandering in darkness, returning to the galaxy in which it belonged. Missouri had been for a while obscured, but it now shines with redoubled brightness. Maryland had wavered, it is now firmly set in the national coronet. Kentucky had been almost torn from the magic circle, but its steadfastness was now assured. It will not be long before Tennessee will be numbered again among the loyal states, nor till Arkansas shall be again represented in the halls of our Congress. Louisiana had already asked for recognition upon the old basis, and the Old North State would soon follow suit. In a little while we shall witness the extraordinary spectacle of Old Virginia asking forgiveness for her sins, and even South Carolina, the source of all this mischief, would be sandwiched between Georgia and North Carolina and purified of her iniquity. We already see a pretended confederation divided into four parts by transverse lines drawn along the Mississippi river and the southern line of Tennessee. When the war could no longer be put aside, he had but one request to make. He invoked God Almighty to inspire the people with virtue enough to vote for the Union, and our armies with courage enough to fight for it. But after all this conflict, this greatest, proudest, most prosperous of nations, must still continue to thrive. If foreign nations would keep their hands off we should settle these questions for ourselves, and when next the Provost Marshal should call upon the people of this district he hoped every man fit for duty would only ask where he was to be placed. If they needed any one to follow, old as he was he should be with those who were ready to lay down their lives for the preservation of the life of the nation.

When Mr. Seward had concluded, he introduced General Martindale, Military Governor of the district, who made a brief, eloquent and appropriate speech.

Calls were made for Assistant Secretary of State, Frederick Seward, but he could not be found. The crowd then dispersed, with cheers for Grant, Meade and the Union.

As soon as the fall of Vicksburg was bulletined here to-day the whole populace seemed wild with excitement. On the street corners and in all the public resorts crowds of men and boys assembled, giving cheers for Generals Grant and Meade. Even the women participated in the excitement, and manifested their appreciation of the recent great victories by waving Union flags and handkerchiefs in every direction. It has been a gala day in Washington. All regard the defeat of the rebel army of the Potomac and the surrender of Vicksburg as the death blow to the rebellion.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS.

Rebel Assault on Helena on the Fourth of July.

The Enemy Repulsed with Heavy Loss,

&c., &c., &c.

CAIRO, July 7, 1863.

Between eight and ten thousand rebels, under Generals Holmes, Price and Marmaduke, made an attack on Helena on the morning of the 4th.

They advanced in three columns, but the roughness of the ground was such as to prevent the rebels from bringing up their artillery, and they attempted to carry the works by assault. The centre column charged in the direction of Fort Curtis and took three lines of rifle pits. The flank attack was not so successful, which subjected the centre to an enfilading fire, which swept them down in great numbers. They were soon surrounded, and one whole brigade, or what was left of it, numbering 840, fell into our hands, 740 of whom arrived here this morning, among them Col. Lewis, of the Seventh Missouri, Col. Johnson and Col. Bell.

General Prentiss was aware of the contemplated attack and was prepared. He had about four thousand men and was also assisted by the gunboat Tyler.

Prisoners say the attack will be renewed.

The battle commenced at four A. M. and continued till ten A. M. The rebel loss was one thousand five hundred in killed, wounded and prisoners. The entire Union loss was not over one hundred.

General Prentiss is confident that he can repel any assault made.

It is thought the rebel depredations near Lake Providence were to draw the gunboats to that point, thus to give them a better opportunity at Helena.

The Navy.

SEBAGO.—The United States steam gunboat Sebago, Commander James M. Duncan, arrived yesterday from the South Atlantic blockading squadron. She comes to this port for repairs. She was put in commission March 20, 1862, and sailed the following April to join the North Atlantic squadron. Arrived at Fortress Monroe April 17, and from thence proceeded up the York river, and rendered important service towards the reduction of Yorktown. From May until July, 1862, she was actively employed in the Pamunkey and James rivers, Va. She joined the South Atlantic squadron in the latter part of July, 1862, from which date she has been in constant service.

The following is a list of the officers:—

Commander—James M. Duncan.
Lieutenant—H. M. Blue.
Assistant Surgeon—John Paul Quinn.
Assistant Acting Paymaster—Samuel G. Thorn.
Acting Masters—Thomas M. Sardo, Jerome B. Rogers and William H. Macdonald.
Engineers—Acting First Assistant, F. N. R. George; Third Assistants, George E. Tower, William H. De Hart, Joel A. Bullard, "detailed temporarily to prize Britannia;" Second Assistant, William P. Ayer.
Acting Ensign—Charles B. Cornand.
Master's Mates—Edward D. Martin and Benjamin Leeds.
Captain's Clerk—Michael Clark.
Paymaster's Clerk—Rufus Eaton.
Surgeon's Steward—Edgar S. Higgins.

The following were the passengers:—Acting Master C. A. Boutille, wounded on the Paul Jones, Second Assistant Engineer P. A. Rearick.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING SITUATIONS for two girls, who have lived with her three years, one a good cook and laundress, the other an upstairs girl; wages five and seven dollars. Apply at 58 West 30th st., on Wednesday, July 8.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE AGED American widow lady, to travel with a lady, or as stewardess, has been on the sea for several years, good reference given. Address L. A. S., Herald office.

A NUMBER OF WELL RECOMMENDED GERMAN girls want situations as cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, nurses, girls for general housework, &c., at Mrs. LOWE's German Institute, No. 17 Stanton street, near the Bowery.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, as nurse, would do plain sewing. Call at 238 West 16th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waitress or as chambermaid and nurse, is a good chambermaid and is willing to make herself generally useful; city or country. Call at 121 East 19th st.

A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN GIRL WISHES A situation as chambermaid and waitress or to do chamberwork and sewing; would have no objection to the country. Call at 127 West 45th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, as cook, good recommendations from her last place, where she has been for seven years. Apply at 81 Norfolk st., second floor.

A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A SITUATION TO DO general housework in a private family. Best of reference from her last place. Call at 1.0 West 33d st., corner of 7th av.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO PROCURE A SITUATION for a faithful girl—who is competent to take care of growing children, wait upon young ladies, is an excellent, steady, reliable person; is remarkably kind and obliging. Call for two days at her lady's, 67 East 23d st.

AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as an excellent cook; can make the best of bread and pastry. Good city reference. Call at 114 7th av., between 15th and 16th sts., first floor, front room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as good plain cook, good washer and ironer and good baker. Can be seen at her present employer's, 37 West 32th st. for two days.

A SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, by a competent person, fond of and accustomed to children; can take charge of an infant or wait on a lady, city references. Call at or address 200 14th st., between 1st and 2d aves.

A NICE, SMART YOUNG GIRL WISHES A SITUATION as chambermaid or waitress or to do general housework in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at 135 Bolivar st., Brooklyn.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ...

[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, EITHER IN CITY OR country by a Scotch Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress. Best of reference given. Can be seen at the house of her present employer, No. 233 Bloomfield st., Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTANT girl a situation as waiter or to mind children. Inquire at 8.8 6th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook in a respectable family, is a good baker of bread and pastry, would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at 18 St. Mark's place, near 2d av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, washer and ironer and to do general housework in a private family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, 38 Livingston st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL, AN EPISCOPALIAN, a situation, to make herself generally useful where there are other servants; a good home is more an object than wages. The lady with whom she has lived will give her the highest recommendations. Call at 105 Chambers st., second floor, from 12 till 3 o'clock, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLEAGED woman, a situation as cook, is an excellent baker, has no objection to go in the country. A comfortable home is more an object than wages. Call at 156 East 14th st. for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, AS porter, assistant bartender or to drive an express wagon or cart, can read and write, is willing to work, knows the city well, speaks the German and English languages. Call at or address 150 Forsyth st., in the rear house.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young man, one who perfectly understands his business. Call at or address P. Trainor's, 744 Broadway, corner of Astor place.

A YOUNG MAN FROM IRELAND WISHES A SITUATION as coachman, can drive in single or double harness, and will make himself generally useful. Address Patrick O'Brien, Balanaloe House, 44 Washington st.

ACCOUNTANT.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A competent and experienced accountant; banking, commission, insurance or manufacturing business preferred. References satisfactory. Address A. D. C., box 150 Herald office.

BOOKKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY ONE who could make himself generally useful. Address C. C. W., Herald office.

PARTIES WISHING PROFESSORS OF MODERN languages, engineers and clerks speaking and writing French, English, Spanish or other European languages, lady teachers of French, Spanish and Italian, well recommended servants speaking various languages, would do well to call at the Foreign Registry office, 40 Liberty street, where they can be suited.

[illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A COMPETENT NURSE WANTED—FOR A SHORT time, to take charge of a sick person. Apply immediately at 143 West 33d st.

AT THE LARGE FIRST CLASS SERVANTS' EMPLOYMENT House, corner of Eleventh street and Sixth avenue, always good servants and good places to suit all. German, English, Irish, American and Protestant, and girls lately arrived.

A WAY TO GET RICH.—GREAT ENTERPRISE FOR a lady or gentleman by which can be made from $3 to $6 in an evening with perfect ease. If any one wishes to be acquainted with this enterprise they will please enclose 10 cents and address to C. L. Probin, Worcester, Mass. I will send them a full receipt by the return of mail.

C. L. PROBIN.

NURSE WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL WANTED TO attend three children from 3 to 10 years, and to do sewing; must bring good city reference. Apply this day from 11 to 2 at 201 Lexington av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND OBLIGING GIRL, to take care of children. Must come well recommended. Inquire at 16 Madison av.

WANTED—A COLORED GIRL, AS CHAMBERMAID and laundress, in a small family. To one who understands her work good wages will be paid. Apply at 122 Lexington av.

WANTED—GIRLS WHO UNDERSTAND KNITTING zephyr worsted goods. Apply at John McCreery & Co.'s, 35 Murray st.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN to do general housework, must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and come well recommended. Such a one will find a good home and liberal wages by applying at 412 Pacific st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG LADY TO ATTEND a confectionary, ice cream saloon and toy store, one that has been used to business preferred. Apply at 501 Columbia st., between President and Union, South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS PROTESTANT GIRL, AS seamstress and chambermaid. One willing to go in the country for the summer and to make herself useful, may apply for two days at 37 Irving place, from 10 and 12.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER, TO GO TO ALBANY. Liberal wages given. Address 79 Grand st., for two days only.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES AS COMPANIONS, to go to Albany. Apply at 79 Grand st., for two days only.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO SING AND PLAY the piano. Good wages ordered. Apply at 79 Grand st., for two days only.

WANTED—FOR A WATERING PLACE A SHORT DIStance from the city six first class waiter girls, must be capable, first class wages given. Apply this morning at 73 Nassau st., where the employer can be seen.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE TWO ...

[illegible]

For other wants see ninth page.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., TO LET.

[illegible]

HOUSES, ROOMS, &C., WANTED.

[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A NEW, COOL HOUSE.—PLEASANTLY FURNISHED Rooms, with or without Board, from $3 to $7 per week (families according), at 177, 179 and 179 Bleecker street, six blocks west of Broadway. Breakfast, 6 to 9; dinner at 12½ and 6.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THOSE LIVING IN HOTELS and boarding houses to my establishment opened at 110 Macdougal street, and furnished with everything necessary for housekeeping, in order that a family may have a complete home.

AT THE FRANKFORT HOUSE, ONE BLOCK EAST OF the City Hall, corner of Frankfort and William streets, 200 neatly furnished light airy Rooms. A room to one person, 25c. to 50c. per day, $1 to $3 per week. House open all night.

A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM WITH TWO CLOSETS, to let with board, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Also a small front room, house modern, a pleasant home realized. Apply at 23 Greene street, between Bleecker and Hudson.

A FEW PERSONS CAN BE ACCOMMODATED WITH Board at a farm house, healthy location, convenient to city by Erie Railroad. For particulars inquire at 136 West Thirty ninth street.

A FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—BY A LADY, WITH or without Board, in a plain private family or where there are but few boarders. Address, stating terms, box 175 Herald office.

A WELL FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—TO A GENTLEMAN and lady, Board for the lady only, permanent or transient, house has all modern improvements. Apply at 154 Thompson street, between Bleecker and Houston.

AT 189 NINTH STREET—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms and Board. The house contains the modern improvements.

AT 31 GREAT JONES STREET, GENTLEMEN AND their wives, or single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant Rooms, with Board; dinner at 6 o'clock, references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE ROOM THAN they desire will let a few Rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen only. Location very desirable, house first class. Inquire at 91 East Fifteenth street.

A LARGE COOL WELL FURNISHED ROOM TO let, with Board to a gentleman or gentleman and wife, at 114 West Thirty seventh street. Family small and private. Dinner at 6.

A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ON second floor, also one large Room on third floor can be had at 60 West Ninth street. They are suitable for a small family or gentlemen. Large closets, hot and cold water. References exchanged.

A LADY LIVING BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH avenues would like a young lady to Board, none but a dressmaker need answer, good reference required. Address, with place of residence, A. M. W., Union square Post office.

[illegible]

COUNTRY BOARD.

A FAMILY OF FOUR OR FIVE CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with plain Board at a farm house. For particulars address E. Van Houten, Haverstraw, Rockland county, New York.

A LADY LIVING AT MELROSE NEAR STATION, would accommodate two gentlemen or a small family with pleasant Rooms and Board, plenty of fruit. Inquire for Mrs. Clark, at station, or address M. B. L., Morrisania, Westchester county.

BOARDING—AT FLATBUSH, A SMALL FAMILY, without children, would take two or three gentlemen, or a small family to board during the summer. Terms moderate. Address L. M., box 153 Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with one large Room and partial Board in the house of a small private family where there are no other boarders at Tompkinsville, five minutes walk from the Quarantine Landing. For terms, &c., address box ... N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS ARE now vacant at Moore's Farm House, Manhasset, L. I. These rooms were engaged by a family prevented by sickness from occupying them. Communication by steamer 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. to Sand's Point. Apply to SAMUEL T. SKIDMORE, Esq., 66 Wall street, or C. VANDERVOORT, ... street.

COUNTRY BOARD.—HOWARD HOUSE, EAST NEW York, L. I., a pleasant, healthy location for summer boarders. Good rooms and good table. Terms from $4 to $6 per week. Within 35 minutes' distance of the city by three different railroad routes. Address as above.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN A PLEASANT AND HEALTHY location among the Highlands of the Hudson accessible by steamboat or railroad. Two or three families can be accommodated on moderate terms. Apply by mail to S. Mekeel, Cold Spring, Putnam county, New York.

COUNTRY BOARD—MAY BE HAD IN NORTH SALEM, Westchester county, three miles from Purdy's station. A fine healthy location, pleasant home, large rooms, good table and reasonable charges. Inquire at 76 East Twenty third street.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A PARTY DESIRING FIRST class accommodations may secure one large and two small handsomely furnished Rooms overlooking the ocean, at Clifton, S. I. Address S., box 1 791 New York Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A FIRST class house, without children, located in the best part of Yonkers, near the river. Five minutes' walk from depot. Address M. W., box 158 Herald office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR FOUR ADULTS for the month of August; on the Hudson preferred, bathing required; terms moderate. Address G. W. Graham, Williamsburg Post office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO SMALL FAMILIES, requiring about four sleeping rooms, a pleasant farm house having plenty of shade and easy of access to New York preferred. Address A. E. H., box 1 ... Post office, stating particulars.

[illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

[illegible]

BILLIARDS.

[illegible]

THE TURF.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND TROTTING WEDNESDAY, JULY 8, 3 P. M. Match for $500 mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness. William Wood n. b. m. ... Kate ... Maid. J. Miller names ... Dolly Dalton. To be a good day and good horses.

JOSEPH ... ROCHERON, Manager.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A LOT OF WILSON'S PATENTED LEATHER PLANK Fly Nets, just received from the manufacturer and for sale both wholesale and retail. Apply at Oakley's stable, Hoboken, N. J., near the ferry.

A THOROUGHBRED SORREL MARE FOR SALE—... years old, 15 hands high, can trot in three minutes; warranted sound and kind in all harness; ... Apply at 165 First avenue, near Tenth street.

A BAY HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP—AS THE OWNER has no further use for him. Apply at 311 Ninth avenue, between Twenty fourth and Twenty fifth streets.

A FINE YOUNG BAY MARE FOR SALE—15½ HANDS high, just come from the country, can ... Inquire at JOHN BLANK's Horse Shoeing shop, Forty seventh street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.

CARRIAGES.—FOR SALE A LARGE AND GENERAL assortment, viz.:—Coaches, Britts, Victoria Phaetons, top and open Buggies, family Rockaways, jump seats; Park Buggies, &c., &c. Also a Coupe Rockaway, little used, at 150 Broadway.

DOCTOR'S GIG FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW BUILT to order and in perfect condition, will be sold at a bargain. Can be seen at J. M. QUIMBY & Co.'s 630 Broadway.

DOCTORS, BUTCHERS, BAKERS OR MILKMEN, take notice.—For sale, very cheap a beautiful black Horse, 16 hands high, young, sound and kind, stands without tying, is a quick traveller. Apply to E. POOLE, corner of Smith and Warren streets, Brooklyn.

FAST HORSE FOR SALE—CHESTNUT SORREL, sixteen hands high, can trot inside of 2.50, will be sold cheap to settle an estate. Can be seen at Keeler's stables, 35 West Thirtieth street.

FOR SALE—THREE YOUNG FLYING CLOUD Horses, all good roadsters or saddle horses. Inquire at 40 Second avenue.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS, suitable for grocery or other business. Inquire at 137 West Broadway, corner of Walker street.

FOR SALE—SADDLE HORSE, 15 HANDS HIGH, dark bay, with black legs, white spot, a star in the face; ... handsome, very strong, but very kind, and 6 years old, and at great expense was, during six months at Washington, trained for the saddle. Price $300. Inquire of HORMAN ... Tobacco store, 55 Chatham st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A HANDSOME BROWN ...

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

LOAN OFFICES.

[illegible]

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Supervisors.

OFFICIAL.

Adjourned Session, Monday, July 6—1 o'clock P.M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber No. 17 City Hall, and in compliance with section 13 of the act passed April 14, 1859, entitled "An act in relation to taxes and assessments in the city of New York, and to amend the several acts in relation thereto."

Present—Thomas Little, Esq., President, and the following members:—

[illegible] Stewart, Purdy, Davis, Ely, Roche and Tweed—10.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following communication was received from the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, transmitting the assessment rolls for 1863:—

Office Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments, 3 Chambers Street, New Court House, New York, July 6, 1863.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New York:—

Gentlemen—In obedience to the requirements of the statutes of the State of New York, we herewith transmit to you the assessment rolls of the real and personal estate of the city and county of New York for the year 1863, as corrected and revised in this office from the assessments made by the deputies appointed by law to make such assessments. We have prepared a table showing the aggregate value of the real estate in the several wards as compared with the valuations of 1862, together with a similar statement as to personal property. This table you will find annexed. It is proper that we should state to your Board that a number of certiorari cases are now pending before the courts, in which it is complained that the Commissioners in assessing United States securities, have done so illegally. It is for your Board to take such action in the premises as you may deem proper. Respectfully,

A. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. BROWN,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

RELATIVE VALUE OF THE REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK AS ASSESSED IN 1862 AND 1863.

REAL ESTATE.

Wards.	Assessment of 1862	Assessment of 1863	Increase	Decrease.
1	$33,814,100	33,410,000	—	404,100
2	19,127,100	19,021,028	—	106,072
3	25,166,176	25,164,996	—	201,200
4	9,191,960	9,188,160	—	4,800

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BOOTS AND SHOES.
WM. M. HOLLINGSHEAD, Auctioneer,
By J. T. WHITEHOUSE.
Salesrooms 25 Cortlandt street.
Will sell on Wednesday, July 8, at 10½ o'clock A.M.,
ABOUT 800 CASES CALF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, GAITERS, BALMORALS, &c., of strictly prime and seasonable goods, direct from manufacturers, adapted for city and country trade.
Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
10 per cent Bonds and Gas Light Stock.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at auction, on Thursday, July 9, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, 103 Liberty street, $1,000 O'Brien Company (Iowa) 10 per cent Bonds, interest payable annually, bonds $100 each; also 250 shares Harlem (N. Y.) Gas Light Company Stock, $25 per share. For particulars apply to the auctioneer, 52 William street, N. Y.

A. M. MERWIN, AUCTIONEER.
BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.,
Irving Buildings, 594 and 596 Broadway,
Wednesday Evening, July 8, at 7½ o'clock,
PRIVATE LIBRARY of Theological and Miscellaneous Books, being the collection of a deceased clergyman [illegible]
[illegible]

AUCTION NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED articles, if not redeemed by the owners thereof by or on the day of sale, will be sold at public auction, at the carriage factory of the undersigned, on the corner of Fifty-seventh street and Broadway, on the 11th inst., at 2 P.M., to pay for repairs and storage [illegible]—One spring Cart, [illegible] Carriage and one [illegible] Wagon.
[illegible] HINMAN, Corner of [illegible] street and Broadway.

[illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTIONS.

[illegible]

CORPORATION NOTICES.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

[illegible]

WINES, LIQUORS, &c.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

[illegible]

MUSICAL.

[illegible]

RESTAURANTS.

[illegible]

CLOTHING.

[illegible]

ASTROLOGY.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]